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Science probes biological basis to stress syndrome

Post-traumatic disorder tied to terror, adrenaline surges

Scientific research is finding that single instances of overwhelming terror can alter the chemistry of the human brain, which can make people more sensitive to adrenaline surges — a major factor in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) that affects crime victims, combat veterans and police officers. Experts say the recent findings could offer new hope that those suffering from PTSD can be treated through medication.

But a pair of experts who have dealt with the syndrome as it affects police officers told LENO that while the research is valuable, the importance of psychological debriefing and follow-up counseling should not be overlooked.

The New York Times reported this month that scientists have discovered the first direct evidence pointing to a biological basis for PTSD because research suggests that specific sites in the brain undergo chemical changes in response to devastating emotional trauma triggered by horrific events. The situations involved are catastrophic events — those threatening life or safety or those over which the person has no control. In the case of police officers, the kinds of events that could trigger such chemical reactions include using deadly force against suspects, being the target of an armed suspect, witnessing the on-duty death of a patrol partner or simply experiencing the day-to-day morass of social ills that police officers often confront.

It is estimated that one out of every 10 Americans has suffered some degree of symptoms associated with PTSD, according to a study presented at a recent meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

"It does not matter if it was the incessant terror of combat, torture or repeated abuse in childhood, or a one-time experience, like being trapped in a hurricane or almost dying in an auto accident," said Dr. Dennis Charney, a Yale University psychiatrist and director of clinical neuroscience at the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. "All uncontrollable stress can have the same biological impact."

Researchers say that the more intense the traumatic incident, and the longer it lasts, the more likely it is to result in post-traumatic stress. They have also found that some people who experienced traumatic events never develop the syndrome, and for others, symptoms may not appear immediately. Symptoms can last indefinitely, or can clear up spontaneously or through psychotherapy.

Animal studies, in which laboratory subjects are subjected to stress they could not escape while researchers measured their brain activity, have shown several distinct changes in brain activity that have been indirectly confirmed in humans. The changes occur in these ways:

— The part of the brain that regulates the secretion of two hormones that mobilize the body for an emergency — called the locus ceruleus — becomes "hyper-reactive," and begins to secrete too much of the chemicals, even in situations of little or no threat.

— Scientists also note increases in the secretion of corticotropin-releasing factor, or CRF, which is one of the main hormones that mobilizes the body's response to emergency. The hormone is regulated by the link between the hypothalamus, located in brain's emotion center, and the pituitary gland. The increased secretions alert the body for emergencies that are not there in reality, say scientists.

— The opioid system of the brain, which can blunt the feeling of pain, is hyperactive. Researchers say this can explain why sufferers of PTSD experience emotional numbing and an inability to experience feelings of warmth and tenderness, which are two of the hallmarks of the disorder.

The revelations about brain activity resulting from a traumatic event have increased the hope for a possible medicinal treatment for PTSD. Experts note that traditional psychiatric drugs have a hit-or-miss effect, but say that the knowledge of brain activity in relation to PTSD can narrow down the search for pharmacological solutions, a

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DC police turn to non-citizens to bolster bilingual ranks

Spanish-speaking police cadets, some of them from Caribbean and Central American nations and who are not yet U.S. citizens, are helping the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department to increase its ranks of bilingual officers who can effectively communicate with the city's growing Hispanic population.

While some of the non-native, Spanish-speaking cadets, most from El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, are not yet U.S. citizens, they do have permanent resident status and must become U.S. citizens if they wish to pursue a career with the department, said Sgt. Robert Jenkins, who coordinates the Police Cadet Training Program.

Currently, about nine Latin American-born cadets are involved in the program, said Jenkins. A recent graduate is now an officer with the Police Department, where an estimated 160 of its 4,300 members are bilingual. In 1988, there were only 79 bilingual officers. Police officials want more bilingual officers, especially those fluent in Spanish, to better communicate with the city's estimated 85,000 Hispanic residents, whose numbers have doubled

since 1980.

"When we recruit young people, we don't look at whether they're citizens or not," said Jenkins, "we look at whether they are legal [residents] in this country. You can't deny a person the right to employment because they're not a citizen; you deny them the right to employment if they're in violation of the immigration laws, which means they are illegally in this country. So it's not a matter of us bringing on illegal aliens."

The program is geared to high school seniors, who receive high school and college credits. They spend half a day in the cadet program and half the day in their high schools, and are offered a chance to become Metropolitan Police officers once they have successfully completed the program. All are subject to FBI background checks before gaining admission to the program.

The non-native, Spanish-speaking cadets "work toward getting their citizenship" as they pursue their cadet courses, added Jenkins.

"We only bring them in if they can qualify to become [U.S.] citizens, prior to becoming police officers," Jenkins

added. "We haven't had any problems so far."

While the Spanish-speaking cadets will help the Police Department reach out to Washington's burgeoning Hispanic population, attracting them to the cadet program is just part of an overall goal by police officials to hire cadets that represent "a cross-section of the city," said Jenkins. Recruiting efforts focus on ethnic civic organizations as well as high schools, he said.

"We do put emphasis on trying to recruit those who are minorities in this city," said Jenkins, who added that minorities are whites, Hispanics and other groups.

Jenkins said the current class of cadets numbers 251, and most of them do pursue policing careers after they complete the program, which they attend during their senior year in high school and for a year after graduation. Their duties include writing traffic tickets and police reports, directing traffic, delivering mail, working as stationhouse clerks and dispatching calls for service — "about everything that a regular officer does, except make arrests," added Jenkins.

Designated-tax revenue start flowing for KC drug efforts

Law enforcement agencies in Jackson County (Kansas City), Mo., will get a much-needed shot in arm in July when they begin receiving disbursements from a one-quarter-cent sales tax that was approved by voters last November — monies earmarked solely for increased drug enforcement operations, increased treatment opportunities for drug abusers, and additional education and prevention efforts.

About \$14 million annually is expected to be collected from the sales tax, which will be collected for the next seven years, said John Kelly, the director of planning for the office of Jackson County Prosecutor Albert Riederer. Riederer serves as chairman of the

county's Anti-Drug Sales Tax Fiscal Commission, which is charged with disbursing the funds. The prosecutor spearheaded the campaign to levy the tax, which became effective on April 1.

"What we're trying to do is establish a real comprehensive drug program and try to do as much in the way of planning as we can. We think it's the first time that the public has really come across and adopted such an innovative and comprehensive concept, and so we're trying to follow through on that mandate as much as we can," Kelly told LENO.

Half of the funds will be deposited into the Anti-Drug Sales Tax Trust, which will make recommendations to

county officials on how to spend monies earmarked for treatment programs, and the corrections and courts systems, and the other half will go to the Jackson County Prosecutor's Office for disbursement to local law enforcement agencies, including the Kansas City Police Department and the Jackson County Drug Task Force, a multijurisdictional effort against drug trafficking.

This year, about \$1.5 million will go to the Kansas City Police Department, allowing it to add 30 drug enforcement officers. Outgoing Police Chief Larry Joiner has estimated that the additional drug agents will increase

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Portland 911 operators politely hang up on torrent of non-vital calls

Operators of the Multnomah County, Ore., Bureau of Emergency Communications, which handles emergency calls for all of the county's public safety agencies, have been instructed to tell callers they will no longer field non-emergency calls or queries for information under a policy designed to stem the tide of 200,000 such requests the emergency-dispatching system receives each year.

"Our system has been plagued with people calling up for information — the time, telephone numbers, directions. And we have adopted a policy of telling them that this is an emergency line and to please refer to the phone book for this information — and then we hang up,"

said bureau director Clay Durbin, who added that the policy was implemented June 15, months after a public awareness campaign began.

Durbin estimates that the bureau, which services the entire Multnomah County area, receives an estimated 200,000 to 250,000 non-emergency calls each year, or as much as 25 percent of the more than 1 million calls operators handle annually. He stressed that some of those calls include non-emergency requests for medical, police or fire assistance, and that operators will steer those callers in the right direction to receive assistance.

Durbin told LENO that he knew of no instance where the delivery of essential

emergency services has been disrupted by the nuisance calls, but such calls do force others who might need emergency assistance to wait for operators who might be busy fielding the non-essential calls.

The Portland area will soon be served by an enhanced 911 system, probably by year's end, that will identify the locations of calls received, "and at that time we will know who these people are," said Durbin. Public safety officials are considering lobbying for an ordinance prohibiting the misuse of the 911 system.

"We've already discussed some other type of action. When we get the

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Notice to Subscribers:

As part of our continuing effort to restore Law Enforcement News's timely publication schedule, we have combined our two regular June issues into this single, jam-packed edition in order to speed production. We will likewise be combining our July and August issues into a single summer edition, and thus will be back to our regular publishing timetable with the first issue of September.

Around the Nation

Northeast

DELAWARE — Smyrna police officers will get across-the-board raises of \$3,500 on July 1 as part of a compensation package agreed to for all city workers.

A Wilmington police officer who was honored last year for heroism has been charged with misdemeanor theft and suspended without pay. Officer Gary Hines, 30, will remain suspended while awaiting an appearance before a complaint hearing board, which will determine whether he will be disciplined. No details of the officer's arrest were made available.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Sterling Tucker, who resigned as the city's drug czar June 4, has launched a campaign for election as the district's non-voting delegate in Congress.

District legislators are considering legislation that would force police to make arrests in domestic violence cases and keep track of family disturbances to identify repeat offenders. Victims' rights organizations have lobbied for the measure, saying current policies have failed.

NEW YORK — New York City Schools Chancellor Joseph Fernandez has thrown his support behind the weapons-detector program operating in 15 schools throughout the city. A report by the Board of Education's Office of School Safety says the weapons-detector program has resulted in a 37-percent decrease in total incidents involving weapons in the schools equipped with the scanners during the first seven months of the 1989-1990 school year, compared with a 6-percent decrease in schools without the detectors.

Jay "Stoney" Harrison was convicted of all counts in the murder of two New York City police officers last year during an escape attempt. Harrison, who stole a loaded police revolver from a locker in the offices of the Queens district attorney's detective squad, fatally shot Dets. Richard Guerson and Keith Williams on the Grand Central Parkway as they were driving him back to the Rikers Island jail.

At least five dismembered bodies have been unearthed in an organized-crime graveyard near a Staten Island bird sanctuary, and all of the bodies are said to be those of victims of reputed mob hitman Thomas Picera. Picera, an alleged member of the Bonanno crime family, was arrested along with 19 associates June 45 based on a Federal complaint charging them with killing seven people as part of a drug and racketeering operation.

Two victims of brutality by New York City police officers, whose record \$76.1-million judgment against the city was later reduced to \$6.6 million, have offered to donate half of the award to better train officers and mend relations between police and the community, but the city's Corporation Counsel, Victor Kovner, has rejected the idea, saying city officials would then be required not to contest the judgment. The two

men, James Rampersant Jr., who is black, and Gerard J. Papa, a white man, were shot at, pistol-whipped and beaten on March 12, 1986, by undercover officers who mistook them for robbery suspects. The head of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Phil Caruso, said the offer to donate half the award was "ridiculous." "I think the police receive adequate sensitivity training," said Caruso. "Our police officers are over-sensitized already."

The annual number of alcohol-related fatalities in the state declined during the 1980's despite a rise in the number of automobile accidents statewide, according to a legislative report released June 13. The report was issued in conjunction with a package of drunken-driving legislation being sponsored by Assemblyman Michael J. Bragman, whose office conducted the study. The 12-item package would call for the immediate suspension of a driver's license in the event of a DWI arrest pending the outcome of a trial.

New York City police officials have launched an investigation to determine whether the drug arrest of a key city official has compromised the names or activities of undercover police officers. Following the arrest of Ernest Cooke, the assistant director of investigations for the Department of Personnel, police removed from his office a safe containing the names of the undercover officers. Police are said to be investigating whether Cooke may have traded information for drugs or protection and whether he carried out the background checks of other city employees properly. Cooke was arrested on charges of allegedly buying crack and marijuana. The documents in Cooke's safe were described as so sensitive that only top officials in the police department's Organized Crime Control Bureau know the identities of the undercover officers. Cooke had the list of the officers for administrative purposes.

A two-man armored-car crew was waylaid near Rochester June 26 by robbers who got away with almost \$11 million in cash, in what could be the second largest armored car heist in American history. Two employees of the Armored Motor Service of America Inc. were on their way to the Federal Reserve Bank in Buffalo when they stopped to buy sandwiches and were overtaken "in some manner" by a gunman, according to a spokesman for the Monroe County Sheriff's Department. The couriers were forced to drive to a wooded area, where they were bound and gagged while the gunman and accomplices who had met him fled with the loot.

PENNSYLVANIA — An off-duty Philadelphia police officer who was shot during a gun battle June 13 died the following day. Joaquin "Jack" Montijo, 35, a 24th District police officer for just 14 months, was shot between the eyes during a street confrontation. An hour after Montijo was taken off life-support systems and died at Temple University Hospital, Michael Vincent LaCava, 25, was arrested and charged with the officer's murder. Montijo is said to be the first Hispanic police officer in Philadelphia to die in the line of duty.

RHODE ISLAND — Providence police who responded to complaints about

a noisy, violent party found themselves the targets, as 150 partygoers squared off against 35 officers who were called in to assist. Shots were fired at the officers, and one officer was injured by a thrown rock.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Huntsville police say they have entered the names and descriptions of 187 suspected gang members into investigative computer banks in the past six months. Police say a combination of computer data and mug shots have helped them to nab suspects in drug dealing and other crimes.

ARKANSAS — John Edward Swindler, 46, was electrocuted June 18 for the 1976 murder of Fort Smith police officer Randy Basnett. Swindler, the first inmate to be executed in Arkansas since 1964, shot Basnett at a filling station after the officer recognized Swindler as a fugitive from a double murder in South Carolina.

FLORIDA — Burglars said to be responsible for dozens of crimes throughout Palm Beach County have been snared by a three-month sting operation in which police masqueraded as pawn-shop owners. The phony pawn shop was run jointly by West Palm Beach police and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

A gunman sprayed dozens of rounds of semiautomatic rifle fire in a Jacksonville finance company office June 18, killing eight people and wounding six others before shooting himself to death. The gunman, identified as James E. Pough, 42, reportedly said nothing and began shooting immediately after walking into the offices of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation. Pough was armed with a .30-caliber semiautomatic rifle and a .38-caliber revolver. Authorities said Pough, a convicted felon, had purchased the revolver in violation of state law by lying on the form he was required to fill out at the time of purchase.

GEORGIA — Clarke County officials say \$700,000 will be spent to renovate the county jail in an agreement reached to settle a Federal lawsuit filed by an inmate last November. The jail, built for 146 prisoners, held 220 as of the beginning of June.

MISSISSIPPI — Twenty-six people in Madison, Rankin, Hinds and Copiah counties were arrested on drug-distribution charges June 26 following a four-month investigation by state and local authorities.

MISSISSIPPI — Forrest County and Hattiesburg city officials have initiated an agreement to set up a work center at the site of the former Central School. The work center will house and train 150 to 200 young offenders. The two governments will each pay \$150,000 a year for the next five years as startup costs.

The state Supreme Court has ruled that Thomas Pugh may not get credit on his

20-year armed robbery sentence for the four years he spent as an escaped fugitive. Pugh argued that correctional officials were at fault for the time he was at-large.

NORTH CAROLINA — A Superior Court judge has ruled that parts of Fayetteville's drug-loitering ordinance are unconstitutional. Opponents of the law had charged that the ordinance is vague and overbroad and tends to target blacks.

TENNESSEE — Starting Aug. 1, Knox County 911 dispatchers will give callers instructions on first aid treatment. Currently, they only dispatch calls.

Soddy-Daisy Police Chief Bob Eckard was abruptly dismissed June 14 by City Manager Gene West, who said only that the dismissal was "in accordance with city codes that make all employees at will" and subject to dismissal by the City Manager. On the advice of the city attorney, West declined to divulge the reason for the dismissal. Eckard may appeal his ouster to the City Commission or file suit in Chancery Court.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — A 17-year-old youth was charged June 11 with attempted murder in the shooting of Chicago Housing Authority police officer Damone Riggins. Riggins was reported in fair condition after being shot in the arm at about 3 A.M. June 10 as he walked out of the police's public housing unit office.

Evanston police officials are studying departmental policy after a former police officer was charged with using his old off-duty badge to lure a 23-year-old woman into his car and then raping her. John Leonard, a six-year police veteran who resigned in 1986, was arrested June 8 and charged with criminal sexual assault. Leonard allegedly impersonated an officer by showing the off-duty badge he was allowed to keep after resigning. Under current department policy, officers who leave the force must turn in their on-duty badge, gun and official ID card, but are allowed to keep the off-duty badge.

INDIANA — Black residents of Michigan City marched on City Hall June 25 to air complaints against local police, following a fatal hit-and-run accident the previous week. Residents said police were slow to respond.

Three Danville police officers scurried for the safety of their patrol car June 5 after they confronted a 250-pound escaped cougar in the backyard of a local residence. The animal's owner arrived a short time later, and both he and the cougar sped off. No charges were filed.

Daniel Milne, 26, was sentenced earlier this month to 120 years on charges of rape and criminal deviate conduct, after becoming the first person in Lake County to be convicted on the basis of DNA-profiling evidence.

MICHIGAN — The University of Michigan Board of Regents is consid-

ering a proposal to operate its own police force. The university currently pays the City of Ann Arbor \$500,000 for police services. If the switch is made, the city would lose \$600,000 in annual revenue from parking tickets.

Thirteen inmates in the crowded Muskegon jail were freed early when visiting Circuit Judge Dennis Kolenda cut sentences for all 251 prisoners by 35 percent. Kolenda's order said the inmate population must be reduced to 177 by June 19, or only the most dangerous suspects can be held in the jail.

OHIO — Thirty-six Butler County lawyers are threatening not to represent indigent defendants after July 30 if they don't get a raise. The current stipend for legal services is \$200 for misdemeanors, \$400 for felonies and \$1,200 to \$2,500 for murder cases. The county says it can't afford to increase the fees.

A county judge has fined Lancaster Mayor Donald Maddux for contempt of court for reportedly interfering with a judicial order allowing Sgt. Jerry Vance to return to work. Vance was fired in January after being accused of telling sexually oriented jokes, snapping bra straps and putting his hand down the blouses of female police employees. The city Civil Service Commission ruled May 3 that although Vance harassed female employees, his behavior was not cause for dismissal.

An experimental acupuncture program to treat drug abusers will begin in Dayton this fall. The \$1-million effort is modeled after a program in Miami, Fla.

Bowling Green Police Chief Galen Ash was honored late last month as the Law Enforcement Officer of the Year in Northwest Ohio in the municipalities category. Ash received the award from the Citizens Monitoring Board, whose chairman, Joseph A. Hayeck, said police officers in the area nominated Ash for the accolade.

WEST VIRGINIA — A new levy to raise money for state jails went into effect in early June, with speeders and law-breaking motorists targeted for a \$20 increase in fines.

The Huntington Herald-Dispatch has reported that blacks accused of killing or raping white victims are more likely to get the maximum sentence than whites. Judge L.D. Egnor said allegations of bias are "an insult."

Plains States

IOWA — The Waterloo Police Department has added a mounted patrol to its ranks — said to be the first of its kind in the state. Officers Sue Taylor and Jim Schmidt are using their own horses for the initial effort, which is aimed at increasing personal contact between police and the public, particularly youngsters.

KANSAS — With a shot and a beer, an Edwardsville police officer put an end to a party of underage drinkers. The unidentified officer responded to a tip about the party and halted the festivities by putting a bullet hole in the teenagers' beer keg. "Better to do that than

Around the Nation

leave it full and have 35 to 40 juveniles running around drunk," said Police Chief Dennis Robertson said. No arrests were made.

MINNESOTA — A state appeals court ruled June 5 that all pre-sentence time served must be credited when sentencing defendants. The case involves Stephen Bonafide, who was sentenced to 29 months for assault but was not credited for 68 days he spent in a mental hospital.

MONTANA — A gunfight in downtown Hardin following a bank robbery and chase June 14 left Big Horn County sheriff's deputy Janet Rogers and the suspected robber dead. Rogers, 39, reportedly was wounded in the abdomen below her bulletproof vest. Rogers is the first female law enforcement officer in the state's history to die in the line of duty. The slain bandit was not immediately identified.

NEBRASKA — Douglas County Judge Lyn Ferer has taken to sentencing drunken drivers to install breath-analyzer interlock devices in their cars, which will prevent the vehicles from starting if the device detects alcohol on the driver's breath. The devices cost each driver \$185 to \$200.

NORTH DAKOTA — Fargo Mayor John Lindgren is trying to resolve friction between homeless residents and police. The homeless say they are being harassed by law enforcers, while police say the increasing numbers of homeless people are causing problems.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Public Utilities Commission chairman Jim Burg has proposed a statewide 911 emergency reporting system that would use law enforcement's radio network for dispatching. The network's director, Jerry Baum, is said to favor a multi-county, regional system.



ARIZONA — Peoria city officials are considering a proposal to use excess photo-radar fines to prop up the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program in the elementary schools, which is facing a 50-percent budget cut. Austere city budget projections are said to have forced the proposed cuts.

TEXAS — Jefferson County is the leading site for a new Federal "super prison," according to U.S. Senator Phil Gramm, a Texas Republican. The \$15-million facility would house 2,750 inmates, ranging from minimum to maximum security, and would generate 1,500 jobs during construction and 650 when the prison goes into operation.

Troy Brewer, a delivery man for the Domino's pizza store in Balch Springs, didn't know he was making local police history when he was confronted by two thieves armed with a snapping turtle. He only knew he was being robbed. Brewer was at a pay phone when the turtle-wielding robbers accosted him.

"That sucker was going to bite me," Brewer said. "They put him right up to my face." The turtle didn't bite Brewer, but the thieves got away with his money pouch containing about \$50 after telling him, "Don't move or you're gonna get bit." Assistant Police Chief B.W. Smith said it was the first robbery at turtle-point he had ever heard of.

UTAH — Janese Carter, the wife of ex-Wendover police chief June Carter, will be sentenced July 16 after pleading guilty to selling cocaine to undercover police officers. Police say the drugs came from the evidence room where she was a clerk. Her husband faces trial on related charges.



ALASKA — The Fairbanks City Council has voted to limit operating hours for bars and liquor stores in the downtown area as of June 30 in order to curb alcohol-related crime and violence. Bars will close at 2 A.M. on weekdays and 3 A.M. on weekends; liquor stores will close at 1 A.M. on weekdays and 2 A.M. on weekends.

CALIFORNIA — The Fresno City Council has directed the Police Department to hire Southeast Asian officers within the next six months. The city is home to 27,000 Southeast Asian refugees, but none currently serve on the police force. Police say recruitment efforts are hampered by a lack of applicants, language barriers, low test scores, and citizenship requirements.

San Diego police SWAT teams will patrol the border west of the San Ysidro Port of Entry in a drive against bandits who prey on illegal aliens. Seven murders have been recorded in the area so far this year.

A Federal jury in Los Angeles has rejected a convicted bank robber's lawsuit for \$10 million against police officers she and her boyfriend shot it out with after the heist. The jury deliberated less than three hours before exonerating four members of the elite Special Investigations Section of the Los Angeles Police Department. Jan Berry, 43, sought damages for injuries she suffered in the Sept. 15, 1982, shootout. Berry, who is serving a 15-year state prison sentence, testified that she never heard police order her to freeze after she and her boyfriend, John Crumpton 3d, robbed a Security Pacific Bank branch in Burbank. She also challenged officers' claims that she reached for her gun just before she was shot. Crumpton died of 38 bullet and shotgun pellet wounds. Berry received 14 shotgun and bullet wounds.

Four families in Clearlake have to come up with \$14,000 of the \$20,000 that their children took from a neighbor's underground cache and spent on spending sprees. The five youngsters, ages 12 to 14, could face charges of felony grand theft and receiving stolen property if the restitution is not made. The incident began when one of the girls, who lives next door to the unidentified

victim, saw him burying something in his shed. When the youngsters went in to investigate, they dug up a metal box containing five packages of \$10,000 each. One girl took \$101,000 to her school and created an uproar by handing out \$50 and \$100 bills to friends. Teachers recovered about \$3,000 hidden in trash cans, under logs, in drain pipes and in bathrooms. The girl's sister took a second package of \$10,000 and went on a shopping spree with a half-dozen friends. Police were able to track down about \$6,000 of the \$20,000 that was taken. The victim said he buried the money in his yard because "I don't spend money. I save it. I don't love money. I just kind of like to look at it every once in a while."

Los Angeles County supervisors voted June 12 to approve a \$1-million settlement of a suit filed by the family of a man killed by sheriff's deputies after a traffic stop. The family of Hong Pyo Lee, 21, alleged that the Sheriff's Department tried to cover up the March 8, 1988, shooting. The five deputies involved said Lee tried to run them over just moments before they fired 15 rounds into his car, hitting him nine times. The deputies were cleared of any wrongdoing.

ing by sheriff's homicide investigators and the district attorney's office.

One June 13, the State Senate unanimously approved a bill to give \$10 million to state and local law enforcement task force to step up efforts against illegal methamphetamine, or "crank," laboratories. Senator Robert Presley, the former Riverside County undersheriff who sponsored the bill, said, "California has become to crank what Colombia is to cocaine. Methamphetamine abuse is a major problem facing California in the 90's and is expected to overtake cocaine as the drug of choice in the years to come." The funding measure was sent on to the Assembly.

Opening-day bargains at the new 98-Cent Clearance Store in Stockton were no bargain for local police, who had to be called in to maintain order as a horde of eager shoppers lined up — some camping out overnight — to buy 98 portable black-and-white television sets offered for 98 cents by the store in a promotion. No arrests were made.

IDAHO — The state Court of Appeals has voted unanimously to overturn a man's drug conviction because evi-

dence on his character should not have been introduced at trial. Roy Rupp will be retried on charges of methamphetamine dealing.

NEVADA — Veteran FBI agent John Bailey, 47, was shot and killed June 26 when he interrupted a bank robbery in Las Vegas. Bailey is the 42nd agent killed in the line of duty, according to the bureau. Carlos Gurry, 27, was arrested in the killing.

OREGON — Tom and Anita Cox will seek monetary damages and reinstatement to their jobs with the state Corrections Department after having been cleared of drug possession charges. They were fired after admitting to marijuana use during off-duty hours. A judge ruled that they were given immunity from prosecution during a police investigation.

A state task force report is expected to recommend that lifelong registration and supervision be required for felony sex offenders. The final report of the task force, including recommendations for sex-abuse education and sex-offense sentencing guidelines, is due on July 3.



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New York unveils AFIS

New York state criminal justice officials on June 11 unveiled a \$40-million automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) that officials say will help them solve 10,000 crimes yearly by identifying latent fingerprints found at crime scenes in cases involving unknown suspects.

The system, based at the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) in Albany, began limited operation in January, and as access sites have opened around the state in recent months, it has provided nearly 200 identifications, including those of suspects in about 30 homicides. The system was first proposed by Gov. Mario Cuomo in his 1986 State of the State address.

Cutting Examiners' Workload

"It will provide a tremendous advantage because heretofore, when we had a latent fingerprint of a suspect, we could not check that against the universe of people whose fingerprints we had on file," said State Police Supt. Thomas A. Constantine. "We really would have to know who that suspect is and then match his fingerprint with the fingerprint we found on the scene. With this computerized program, the parameters are already set and once you put the latent that you need to check into the system, it will give you matches of [up to] 25 prints that have a likelihood of being identical to the latent print."

That capability allows fingerprint examiners to compare a limited num-

ber of prints as opposed to the 250,000 prints stored in files culled by examiners using magnifying glasses, he added.

It also cuts a dramatically the time needed to examine prints — from years, in some cases, under the old system, to a matter of minutes. "That's a big advantage" for criminal investigators, Constantine told LEN.

"It's been designed from the outset to be a partnership between the state and the local law enforcement agencies," said Owen Greenspan, the DCJS Deputy Director for Identification Systems.

Access Site a Spread Statewide

The system is available for use by all of New York's law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, who will have access to the system through a series of scattered sites where searches can be performed. The sites are located in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and the suburban counties of Nassau, Rockland and Westchester that surround New York City, which is itself home to six sites.

The RT-based system, developed by IBM and N.A. Morpho Systems Inc., will hold about 4.5 million fingerprint samples. A subset file, called a latent cognizant, will hold the prints of 1.5 million people. The system currently holds about 400,000 searchable records, said Greenspan.

Eventually, officials believe the system will help ease logjams in the arrest-to-arraignment process, particu-

larly in New York City. AFIS will take the place of the special facsimile network over which fingerprint cards have been transmitted between agencies for over a decade. But the facsimile system does not allow for high-quality resolution of the cards, noted Greenspan, resulting in a high rejection rate.

"We think we'll pretty much solve the rejection rate problem through using new technology, as represented by this system," he said.

Greenspan said more sites may be added if enough qualified latent examiners can be found to staff the sites. Larger agencies were chosen as sites because they "can afford that kind of specialization," he said.

"The arrangement that's been put in place by agreement with the host regional sites is that anyone who is deemed qualified to operate the system must be granted access to that system by the host agency. Those agencies who do not have qualified personnel will be supported by the host agencies to the extent practical," said Greenspan. For example, the Rockland County Sheriff's Office will provide the service to a three-county region.

Some Inconvenience Foreseen

Most of the New York police agencies contacted by LEN have not yet used AFIS, but officials agreed that it will have a marked effect on criminal investigations. But some officials expressed concern, however, that the

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Austin police-stop practices to get an official once-over

Two Austin, Tex., City Council members have asked the Austin Police Department to develop written guidelines on when police can lawfully make traffic stops, after a police memo showed that, in the past six months, city police officers stopped and questioned over 1,000 people "found under suspicious circumstances" and photographed more than 150 of them as part of ongoing investigative procedures.

The request came on June 28 during a late-night City Council meeting to discuss the police memo on the practice, in which Police Chief Jim Everett revealed that Austin police officers have followed the traffic-stop procedures for at least 25 years, according to the Austin American-Statesman.

"Since 1965, the Austin Police Department has utilized a system in which contacts of officers with citizens found under suspicious circumstances are documented," the memo stated.

In the past six months, the memo said, Austin police officers stopped and questioned 1,197 people during 807 traffic stops and photographed 153 people, or 13 percent.

Council members reportedly became concerned after an article in the American-Statesman detailed the practice, including accounts of stops of three black men. One of the men, Charles Henry, 23, said he was stopped and handcuffed by police for no reason during a late-night drive in January.

Later that night, police came to his apartment to photograph him, even though Henry was not arrested or charged with any crime.

"I was surprised that there are no written guidelines," said Councilman Charles Urdy, one of two council members requesting the written policy. He and Sen. Carl-Mitchell said they are concerned over the legality of the practice and whether the procedure targets black men.

Police say blacks are not being singled out. The memo included statistics showing that 55 percent of those stopped were white, 27 percent were black and 18 percent were Hispanic. It also said that 33 other U.S. police departments use similar tactics.

Officers making the stops fill out field reports that detail the identity of those stopped, the location and time of the stop and include information on the reason for the stop, the memo said. The reports are turned over to the department's Criminal Intelligence Unit and are made available to other law enforcement agencies, such as the Texas Department of Public Safety, the FBI, and the Travis County Sheriff's Office.

The memo said that the reports and photographs are filed for two years, after which they are destroyed.

Legal experts say that such practices as those used by Austin police are legal as long as there is reasonable

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Police are cautiously hopeful as use of car-theft tracking devices grows

In an effort to combat rising rates of car thefts, law enforcement agencies in at least four states are turning to high-tech tracking devices they hope will allow them to recover more stolen cars and arrest the thieves.

The most widely used of the devices, the LoJack transmitter, has been in use in Massachusetts since 1986. When a car equipped with the LoJack system is stolen, the owner reports the theft to police, who then activate a transmitter hidden in the car. The transmitter allows police cars equipped with special computers to track the stolen vehicle.

Other systems work like car alarms. If someone drives off in the car without deactivating the system, the transmitter sends an alarm to a tracking center.

Police hope the tracking systems will increase arrest and recovery rates, deterring potential thieves. Det. Ken McKenzie of the Richardson, Tex., Police Department, who is vice president of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators, said, "The more cars are equipped with tracking systems, the better it will be for us."

"We need a proactive tool for law enforcement to combat this rising crime," said Lieut. Chuck Shipley of the California Highway Patrol, who is overseeing testing of such devices in Los Angeles County.

Other experts are less optimistic. Some worry that thieves simply will learn to override the devices or that false alarms could place too heavy a demand on police time.

"Thieves are rather in genius when it comes to defeating car-theft systems," Gene Klompus of Allstate Insurance

told New York Newsday.

Spurred by Theft Rates

Interest in the transmitting devices, which use radio signals, has been spurred by increases in car thefts. More than 1.4 million vehicles were stolen in 1988, up 11 percent from 1987. In some areas, the increase has been even steeper. New York City had a 20-percent jump in 1988 and California has seen a 65-percent increase in five years.

Car theft costs Americans about \$7 billion annually, according to one estimate.

In the four years since the LoJack system began operating in Massachusetts, about 36,000 cars have been equipped with the device. Of the more than 1,000 of those cars stolen, all but 43 were recovered.

Officials at LoJack Inc. say cars are found in an average of 90 minutes and damage is reduced from an average of \$6,000 to \$500. Massachusetts car owners get a 3.5-percent discount on the comprehensive portion of their car insurance policies if they have a LoJack device installed.

The LoJack transmitters cost about \$600 each and are about the size of a blackboard eraser. The company installs the device in various locations and does not tell customers the location to keep thieves from discovering the system before police can home in on the vehicle.

The police tracking units, which give a numerical code revealing the model and color of the car as well as a beeping signal that indicates proximity, cost \$1,700 each. LoJack has donated the units and transmitting wires to police

in several areas, including New Jersey and Los Angeles County.

Competition Keen

Other tracking systems are being marketed by National Automotive Service Network Inc. of Akeny, Iowa; Locator Marketing Inc. of Newport Beach, Calif.; International Teletrac of Inglewood, Calif.; Code-Alarm Inc., based near Detroit; and METS Inc. of Indianapolis.

Some of those systems provide a personal alert service, which allows a motorist to signal authorities in case of emergency. One would allow controllers to shut off a stolen car's engine by remote control if police tracking the car determine it would be safe, a feature designed to avoid high-speed chases.

Opinions about which approach to tracking will work best are divided. Some experts say the effectiveness of the LoJack system, which is not activated until a police report is filed, could be hurt if the theft is not discovered immediately.

Others argue that systems that activate automatically could result in police chasing down false alarms, wasting their time and frightening innocent drivers who have made mistakes with the alarm system.

One benefit of both systems is that they allow officers to call for back-up before moving in if they believe the thieves to be dangerous.

Massachusetts State Trooper David Cortese, who tracked a stolen sports car in 15 minutes and pulled up behind the thief in the drive-through of a Burger King, said, "I had him out of the car before he realized I was even there."

Columbus sails into new era of foot patrol

Neighborhood associations in Columbus, Ohio, and the local Fraternal Order of Police lodge have expressed support for the decision by newly appointed Police Chief James G. Jackson to assign more police officers to foot patrols in an effort to bolster police-community relations and ease residents' fear of crime in high-crime areas.

Deputy Police Chief Carman N. Spier said that the foot patrols will occur in specific high-crime areas, and while he said the move is not expected to have an immediate effect on crime, it is hoped that the strategy will improve relations between police officers and residents.

"We're not talking about foot patrols as I knew them," said Spier, who was assigned a walking beat after joining the department in 1948. Then, foot patrols were regarded as a "very rewarding assignment," recalled Spier. "There was time to talk to people in the neighborhood, and it was a very effective situation."

Over time, foot patrols can make a difference, said Spier. "People will have respect for officers, and it can make improvements in those areas."

While Jackson did not reveal specifics of the strategy, such as how many officers will be assigned to patrol on foot in the neighborhoods in which they will walk beats, he has said that the patrols will pay off if used in small areas that have high incidences of drug and prostitution

activity.

Jackson's proposal has been well received by city residents, FOP members and community leaders.

"I think it can have an effect on crime, but the bigger effect would be the influence it has on younger people stuck in those neighborhoods where they see a lot of crack and prostitution," said Larry Deck, president of Capital City Lodge No. 9 of the Fraternal Order of Police. Deck told the Columbus Dispatch that he supports the idea as long as pairs of officers walk the beats together.

"If, while growing up, kids see an officer walking down the street and saying hello, maybe their influences won't be so strongly weighed to the criminal element," Deck added.

Currently, only the area around the Ohio State University campus has foot patrols, which include both OSU and city police. OSU Deputy Police Chief Richard Harp sees such tactics as essential to ensure security on one of the nation's largest university campuses.

"I think foot patrols are an effective tool in terms of a security and in reducing citizens' fears about crime," he said.

In 1987, community groups requested that then-Chief Dwight Joseph place officers on foot patrols on the Parsons Avenue business strip, but that plan was not carried out because of costs.

Phone companies hang up on druggies

Efforts aimed at denying drug dealers the use of public telephones to conduct their business, including such tactics as eliminating the capability of the phones to receive incoming calls or even removing them from areas known for drug sales, appear to be working, proponents say, but telephone company officials fear that the tactics will make them out to be villains, and they charge that the backlash of the anti-drug tactic is cutting into business.

The Los Angeles Times reported this month that residents in drug-plagued areas of major U.S. cities are demanding that access to pay phones used by drug dealers be limited in order to force the dealers elsewhere. Authorities say drug dealers prefer public telephones because they are anonymous and difficult to trace, unlike mobile cellular phones or those found in most homes.

Some telephone companies have removed public telephones from spots where drug dealers congregate, have altered the m so that they cannot receive incoming calls or, in a technological step backward, have replaced digital push-button units with old-fashioned rotary ones to make it more difficult to use electronic pagers. Pagers, or "beep-

ers" as they are also known, have become an important tool in the drug trade, but most must be activated by touch-tone signals.

"If it is necessary, we will do it. We want to do anything we possibly can to curb drug trafficking," said Michael Breda of U.S. West Communications. The company recently re-fitted 18 push-button phones in St. Paul, Minn., with rotary dials.

While authorities believe that the assault on drug dealers' use of public telephones will have little effect in the overall drug war, the tactic seems to give local residents satisfaction that they are doing something to fight drug trafficking in their neighborhoods.

"It has been a great tool," said Sonja Richter, a neighborhood crime-watch organizer in Seattle, where about 10 percent of pay phones have been limited to outgoing calls. "The dealers on the street are the lower-end ones, and they cause the greatest damage in the neighborhood. Psychologically, doing something about the phones makes people feel they have empowered themselves."

In Oakland, Calif., where an estimated 100 pay phones have been dismantled or altered in recent years, po-

lice say some frustrated residents have vandalized public phones that they felt should have been removed by telephone companies. In one case, drug dealers retaliated by vandalizing a public phone that was used heavily by residents.

A Los Angeles City Council committee was to hear a proposal this month for an ordinance that would prohibit pay phones in areas of the city where police think their removal "would provide an overall benefit to the public by reducing the incidence of crime." Another proposal would allow the phones to remain but would order phone companies to inhibit the phones' capacity to receive incoming calls.

"It is time to bring some order to our neighborhoods," said Nate Holden, the Los Angeles councilman who introduced the ordinance providing for the removal of pay phones in high-crime neighborhoods. He charges that the pay phones have become a "real nuisance" and that some of them are being used "99 percent of the time for drug dealing and nothing else."

Los Angeles police Capt. Valentino Panicia, who helped to get nearly a dozen pay phones removed from one area known as a drug-trafficking location, says the tactic has decreased "visi-

ble drug sales" by nearly 90 percent.

"It gives drug dealers one less thing to hide behind," said Panicia. "The total solution cannot be removing all of the phones in the world. But combined with other efforts, it can be very effective."

One of the earliest government efforts occurred in 1987, when state and city officials in New York City moved to restrict incoming calls on public phones in Manhattan neighborhoods besieged by drug trafficking.

Phone company officials say they are doing their best to address the problem, but some do not believe that targeting public pay phones will have much effect against drug-trafficking. Others fear they are being singled out by frustrated residents eager for quick solutions to drug problems in their neighborhoods.

"We recognize it certainly can be a problem, but there is an element here of killing the messenger who brings the bad news," said Thomas Keane, president of the California Payphone Association. The group's members own most of the 30,000 private pay phones that have sprung up since the deregulation of the telephone industry in the mid-1980's.

"This issue was a little pebble on top of the hill a year ago, and it is now a half-blown avalanche," added Keane.

Officials of Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, the largest pay phone operator in the Washington, D.C., area, have tried to convince community groups that removing phones is not the answer to neighborhood drug woes. Instead, company representatives suggest that phones be restricted to outgoing calls. The strategy came about partly as a result of the big financial stakes involved in removing the phones: The 37 pay phones removed by the company in 1988 represented a loss of \$120,000 in revenue for the company. But C&P makes no money from incoming calls, so the company loses no money by restricting over 100 phones to outgoing calls during the same year.

There are also safety concerns sparked by the removal of public pay phones, particularly in poorer neighborhoods where some residents can't afford to have phones.

"Pay phones are put in to meet a public need, and that is real," to help people out, particularly in an emergency — anything from a flat tire to someone having a heart attack," noted C&P spokesman Michele Daley.

DC judge puts brakes on some high-speed pursuits

A Federal judge on June 21 put the brakes on the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department's policy that allowed officers in unmarked cars not equipped with emergency lights or sirens to engage in high-speed pursuits of traffic violators, saying that such practices are unconstitutional and dangerous.

Lawyers involved in the case called the ruling by U.S. District Judge Royce C. Lamberth an unprecedented decision involving the use of unmarked police cars for pursuits. Lamberth said that motorists being chased by unmarked police vehicles would be justified in fearing for their safety and would be left little recourse other than fleeing or stopping.

Lamberth's ruling in a case involving a driver who was suspected of a traffic violation and who was chased by an unmarked police car to September 1986. Mary L. Wright admitted she had run several red lights and exceeded speed limits in her effort to flee the

unmarked car chasing her. Wright said she didn't know the car was a police vehicle and feared for her safety. Police officers said they pursued Wright because she was driving recklessly.

The ruling, which opens the way for a trial to determine what damages Wright and her three passengers may be awarded for emotional distress, said that the policy of allowing unmarked police cars to pursue traffic violators was a violation of Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizure.

"While the District may reasonably have some cars totally unmarked for undercover work, there is no governmental interest in using these cars to pursue garden-variety traffic violators," Lamberth wrote.

Linda Delaney, the lawyer representing Wright, said the ruling offers more safety to police officers and civilians alike because "as soon as someone knows they are being chased by police, they are likely to stop."

The incident began when Wright, who was driving a van, made a right turn on a North west Washington street. Nearby were four police officers in an unmarked car, one of whom criticized the woman's turn.

The officer, Norbert Savoy, made a U-turn and began chasing Wright, who drove to her home and stopped the van. The officers stopped their unmarked vehicle in front of Wright's van and several officers jumped out with their guns drawn. Savoy's gun discharged, blasting through the windshield of the van and narrowly missing Wright.

Bob Deso, Savoy's attorney, said the gun discharged accidentally.

No decision has been made by the D.C. Corporation Counsel's office regarding a possible appeal of the ruling, according to the Washington Post. A Metropolitan police spokesman told the Post that police officials had no comment on the decision because they were still reviewing it.

those types of weapons on a growing number of occasions," he said.

Richmond area police also have targeted guns such as the "streets-weepers" shotgun, which can hold up to 12 shells, and inexpensive semiautomatic pistols and rifles. They encourage gunstores not to stock such weapons.

One detective in the homicide squad criticized gun dealers who aren't careful about whom they sell to. "They're doing nothing more than supplying the drug world with the armaments they need to peddle their wares," said Lieut. Larry L. Beadles.

Virginia Beach agrees to offer of help for festival

In an effort to avoid a repeat of last year's violent clashes between police and thousands of vacationing black college students on Labor Day weekend, officials in Virginia Beach, Va., on June 27 formally accepted an offer by the National Black Police Association to have some of its 35,000 members act as volunteers who will patrol the resort town and try to defuse any potential for violence.

Between 100 and 150 NBPA members will come to Virginia Beach on Labor Day weekend to act as observers and marshals for the "Laborfest" event, which is expected to draw at 100,000 college students from universities all over the East Coast, said the association's executive director, Ronald E. Hampton, whose organization has 100 local affiliates nationwide. Most of the officers will come from the surrounding area — Maryland, Philadelphia, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., and perhaps New Jersey and New York.

NBPA officials met with Virginia Beach Police Chief Charles R. Wall and other city officials in recent weeks, as well as with members of a special task force that has been planning Laborfest.

"The whole thing is on a very positive note. They have welcomed us," said Hampton, who added that NBPA volunteers will be coordinating their efforts with security groups set up by the task force and Norfolk State University, whose student leaders have taken a key part in planning the event.

"There's going to be teams of [NBPA members] who will be walking the main drag, working the social events. We'll be very high-visibility and we'll probably have on T-shirts and armbands. We'll be there to talk to the kids and to assist the police in any way we

can. Whatever they need, we're going to be there to fill in," said Hampton.

"We just think that it's going to be a very nice weekend and we look forward to working with them and the community," added Hampton.

Virginia Beach police officials declined comment to LENO on what policy changes may have occurred in the wake of last year's riot. "We're not discussing any of that — not at this point anyway," said a department spokesman, Officer L.B. Thurston. "People have to understand that this is not just a police situation. This is a situation that involves the entire city."

But in a statement, Chief Wall welcomed the assistance of the NBPA and said he looked forward with "these fellow police officers."

The concerted effort toward a peaceful Labor Day celebration was sparked by last year's violent, two-day riot that culminated in clashes between police and thousands of predominantly black student visitors. The Virginia State Police and National Guardsmen were called in to quell the disorder, which resulted in scores of injuries, hundreds of arrests and millions of dollars in property damage. A city-sponsored commission to study the incident found that the unplanned nature of the event contributed to the seriousness of the disturbance. (See LENO, May 15, 1990; Sept. 30, 1989.)

To avoid a recurrence of violence, Virginia Beach community and civic leaders have been working with student leaders for several months to ensure that activities are scheduled for the students during the three-day weekend celebration. About 800 to 1,000 volunteers have signed up to work 24 hours a day in shifts of four to eight hours, said

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Pistol-grip shotgun sparks concern for Richmond police

Police in Richmond, Va., have come out in opposition to a pump-action shotgun being sold by a local gun dealer.

The shotgun, the Defender Pistol Grip, is a 12-gauge that holds eight shells and sells for \$222. Police say that because the gun has a pistol grip rather than a stock it is best suited for criminal use, not hunting.

"As far as a routine sportsman or hunter, this weapon is not built for that," said Thomas J. Stanley of the state police Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

"I don't see where the weapon is of any use to anyone other than the crimi-

nal," said Maj. V. Stuart Cook, deputy chief for investigations.

The gun, manufactured by U.S. Repeating Arms Corp., is advertised as "the ultimate security gun," and the owner of the store selling the gun said it could be used for self-defense. "It's a great weapon for a lady in the house," Karen Allan of Southern Gun World told the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

But police authorities said the gun is more likely to be used by criminals than homeowners. Stanley said that because weapons with pistol grips are easier to conceal they are popular with drug dealers and other criminals. "We seize

Jail break

Arlington County, Va., Sheriff James A. Gondles Jr. has resigned his post after 11 years, leaving the department in the midst of plans for a new jail and controversial jail-release center.

Gondles, who will become executive director of the American Correctional Association, said that while his timing "is not good," the new position would allow him to "do more than just administer a jail." The correctional association promotes work, housing and safety standards for correctional institutions.

Gondles is leaving just as construction of a \$42-million jail is about to begin. Arlington County's current jail houses about 400 prisoners, some two and a half times the number it was designed to hold. The new jail is financed in part by a \$35-million bond issue, which Gondles helped obtain.

The department also is considering a jail release center that has generated opposition from residents in the South Arlington area where it is to be located. The facility would house jail inmates, drug and alcohol addicts and the homeless.

Arlington County's four circuit court judges will appoint an interim sheriff to serve the remaining year of Gondles's term. Among those considered likely candidates for the interim post are Tom Faust, chief deputy; David Bogard, Arlington's director of corrections; and Ronald Hager, former chief deputy.

Back on the job

A Seattle police officer who was shot and paralyzed from the waist down during a routine traffic stop last year

has returned to law enforcement.

Mark Sigfrinius is working part time as an administrative assistant for the Everett, Wash., Police Department. Everett Mayor Pete Kinch decided to hire Sigfrinius after reading an article about him wanting to return to work. "I felt it would be exciting to have a person of his caliber and attitude working for us," Kinch said.

Sigfrinius may take on full-time duties when he is more fully recovered, Kinch said. For now, he is working in the city's community police program and the department's public information office. He also will work in the city's Office of Neighborhoods, which works to establish neighborhood organizations.

Other area citizens have responded by organizing a donation drive to purchase a specially equipped motorcycle that Sigfrinius, a 22-year veteran of the Seattle department, can operate with his hands.

Making history

For the first time, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been convicted of manslaughter.

Former agent Mark Putnam this month pleaded guilty in a Kentucky court to one count of felony manslaughter, admitting that he strangled a pregnant woman with whom he had an affair.

Putnam, 30, was sentenced to 16 years for killing Susan Daniels Smith, 27, during an argument over support of the child she was carrying.

Putnam, who resigned from the FBI shortly before the sentencing, had worked in Pikeville, Ky., for two years before being transferred to Miami in May 1989. While in Pikeville, he used Smith as an informant in a bank robbery and car theft case. Afterward, the two became romantically involved.

In June 1989, Putnam returned to Pikeville to finish a case and Smith told him she was pregnant with their child. Putnam said he offered to adopt the child, but Smith insisted that he leave his wife or she would inform the FBI and his family of their affair.

The agent said "in an act of extreme rage I started choking her and telling her to shut up." When he realized Smith was dead, he dumped her body off an old coal mine road.

A year later, he confessed to the crime and led police to her body. Prosecutor John Paul Runyon said Putnam's confession was the only evidence linking him with the killing.

"In the 28 years that I have been a prosecutor, this is the first experience that I have had where a lawyer called me on a telephone and said I have a man who wants to confess to murder, or homicide, and wants to go to the penitentiary, and we had absolutely no evidence," he told the Associated Press.

Members of Smith's family, who had said they wanted Putnam to stand trial for murder, criticized authorities for accepting the lesser count. Her sister, Shelby Ward, was cited for trying to conceal a handgun in the courtroom and released.

Terry O'Connor, special agent in charge of the FBI's Kentucky office, said of the conviction, "As far as the FBI is concerned, this is a difficult day, but I would hope that our entire record is what's going to govern the way that people think about the FBI."

Recruiting boomerang

A move by the Montgomery County Police Department to diffuse criticism of the department's minority recruiting efforts has instead increased it.

Police Chief Donald Brooks appointed Lieut. Clifford Melton to help recruit minority officers after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People criticized recruitment procedures.

A local newspaper later revealed that in 1983 Melton had been the subject of a sexual harassment complaint and lawsuit and had been relieved of his police powers after he barricaded himself in a home with a shotgun during a domestic argument.

Melton said the seven-year-old incidents would not affect his work in minority recruitment, but a NAACP officer said he had reservations about an officer having "a cloud like that over his head" serving in that position.

The sexual harassment accusations came when Melton was a police sergeant. Officer Karen Warren accused him of making sexual advances and sexually harassing her, as well as forcing her to watch an X-rated movie with male officers. A police trial board found him guilty of conduct inappropriate to his rank but not of sexual harassment.

Warren and another female officer, Stephanie Duke, filed suit against Melton, his captain and Montgomery County. The suit was settled in 1985, and the county paid \$10,000 to the two officers. No one was injured in the incident where Melton barricaded himself in a house.

At bat in KC

Steven Bishop, a 20-year veteran of the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department, who was sworn in as chief of the 1,200-officer agency on June 14, three months after being tapped to succeed retiring Police Chief Larry Joiner, said one of his top priorities will be to make his officers more accountable to the public they serve.

Bishop, 44, said in a LEN interview that his most important goal as chief will be to get officers "more involved with the community."

"I'm very much a proponent of problem-oriented policing and I feel that our working street officers have to get more involved more with the community groups if we're going to be successful," he said. "The kind of job and the way we treat the people that we serve is very, very important to me. I want us to do that as professionally as possible."

To that end, Bishop said police officials are in the process of "emphasizing officer discretion. We've almost totally lost officer discretion. . . . We evaluate people almost solely based on numbers of arrests, and I am moving us away from that. I want us to look at the quality of arrests, not the volume."

Bishop said he is also concerned about how citizens gauge police effectiveness and to that end, he has instructed police officials to develop a "citizen-satisfaction questionnaire" that will query several citizens who have had recent contacts with police to

measure citizen response. "What we sell is service. [The citizens] are our customers and we need to see how we're doing," he said.

Bishop said he hopes these efforts will increase the department's credibility with the community. He has also set up a task force to examine the need for more cultural sensitivity training. "We do about 90 hours of that in the Police Academy, but after you leave the academy, there is no follow-through. I think if you're going to change behavior and you're going to impact the way people feel about the police department and how we treat others, then it's real important that we have ongoing reinforcement of that kind of attitude," he said.

The Kansas City native joined the Kansas City Police Department in 1970 as a patrolman. He joined the SWAT team two years later. He was promoted to field sergeant and spent two years at that rank before returning to the SWAT team as a team leader. He became the administrative aide to the bureau commander of the department's Uniformed Patrol Bureau and left that post at the rank of captain. He returned to field duties for two more years before being promoted to head the Organized Crime Division, where he remained for three years. Bishop then headed the Internal Affairs Division, attaining the rank of major before becoming a precinct commander. In January, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, a rank he held at the time of his selection as Joiner's successor.

Bishop, a former Marine, holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Missouri State University and earned a master's degree in personnel management.

Twist of Fate

Davidson County (Nashville), Tenn., Sheriff Fate Thomas, who has entered not guilty pleas to scores of charges of mail fraud, extortion and racketeering, announced this month he will step down from the office he has held for 18 years on July 16, one week before his trial is scheduled to begin.

The county approved his \$2,751-a-month pension, the Nashville Banner reported on June 14.

Thomas, 63, who was defeated in a Democratic primary on May 1 by former FBI agent Hank Hillin, was indicted Feb. 1 with six other men on 54 charges that Thomas allegedly used city employees and taxpayer funds to make improvements to his home.

Nashville businessman William Wiles and three former sheriff's deputies — Raymond Gilley, William K. Regg Jr. and Perry Scurlock — also have been charged with conspiracy to defraud the Internal Revenue Service in connection with Thomas's alleged dealings. Four other Sheriff's Department employees have pleaded guilty to charges filed separately that related to what they knew about the Federal investigation into Thomas' alleged improprieties.

Wiles, according to the indictments, conspired with Thomas and the three former deputies to misuse public funds for personal gain and helping them conceal the results on their tax returns. The three deputies, whose trial is expected to begin July 23, have pleaded not guilty.

Wiles is also accused of billing the

Metro Nashville government for installation of mirrors in Thomas' suburban Nashville condominium. The indictment also alleges that Wiles ordered two refrigerators for the Davidson County Sheriff's Department and charged them to a plumbing firm, disguising them as plumbing supplies that were later billed to the local government. Other items billed to the local government that wound up in Thomas' home included a refrigerator and ice maker as well as a hot tub that was installed in the sheriff's residence by department employees on official time.

The Nashville Banner reported in February 1988 that the Nethery Plumbing Co. had done \$400,000 worth of work in Metro jails since July 1984, but the city had no records to back up the firm's labor charges.

Youth shall be served

Sociologists say some youths are committing crimes at an ever-earlier age these days, but the actions of a Hernando County, Fla., sheriff's deputy give new meaning to the term "youthful offender."

Deputy J. Burnett arrested Tony Salgado, age 3, early this month after the toddler was seen dragging off two pink flamingo yard ornaments he had plucked from the yard of a neighbor. Burnett charged the toddler with criminal mischief and ordered the boy held under house arrest, the Associated Press reported. Burnett also referred the case of the young hellion to state social workers.

But in the end, it may be Burnett who finds himself in hot water, according to sheriff's office officials. "It was poor judgment," said Capt. Rich Nugent. "Obviously, we don't condone this."

Look out below

It may have seemed that the sky — or at least the ceiling — was falling on Police Officer Ralph Whitney as he sat in a sergeant's office of his Seattle precinct in the early morning hours of June 7. To Whitney's surprise, ceiling debris suddenly crashed onto the floor of the office, followed by an arm dangling through the hole.

Whitney ordered the arm to freeze, but it disappeared back into the hole. After requesting backup assistance, Whitney ordered the arm down. It complied peacefully, followed by the body of a 31-year-old suspect.

The unidentified suspect was in a holding cell, awaiting transfer to the King County Jail, when he apparently spied a foot-square hole where a public-address speaker was once mounted. The speaker, damaged by an inmate, had been removed, leaving the hole.

The 160-pound suspect, who was being held for violating a court order in a domestic violence case, squeezed through the hole and explored the ceiling's crawlspace looking for a way out of his predicament. Following his escape, police tackled on additional charges of attempted escape and property damage, and took him to a local hospital for treatment of cuts.

The hole has since been plugged up, police say.

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Ride 'em, cowboy

Seattle bike patrollers put their mettle to the pedals to top the field in 11-agency "Beat the Streets" competition

There seems to be no stopping the boys in blue who patrol Seattle on bikes as part of what has become the nation's premier bicycle police patrol unit.

The Seattle Police Department's bicycle patrol squad is the first of its kind in the nation — or at least the first to carry out regular patrols since the 1930's — and its arrest rates are four to five times higher than of the average Seattle police officer. That success has spawned scores of similar units throughout the United States.

The Seattle squad proved it is still on top when it beat out 10 other competing police departments and grabbed the top scores during the "Beat the Streets" competition held in the parking lot of Seattle's Kingdome Stadium on June 9.

A squad from the Boston Metropolitan Police Department took second place in the competition, which included an obstacle course, a speed relay and an event that tested officers' abilities at handling a mock crime scene. Other participants, in teams of four members each, came from police departments in Colorado Springs, Colo.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Miami Beach, Fla.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Sacramento and Santa Barbara, Calif.; Salt Lake City; and Tacoma, Wash.

Contestants had to pedal through an obstacle course that included rocks, boulders and "a 20-foot mountain of dirt" as well as simulated curbs and railroad tracks, said Sgt. Larry Hart, commander of the Seattle bike squad that patrols the city's downtown area. Bikers also were scored on how fast they could commandeer their bikes through a maze of cones. The final event used a street mockup to test officers on how quickly they could respond to crime situations while riding bicycles. During the event, which involved a simulated drug transaction or purse-snatching, officers had to corral the suspect, retrieve evidence and secure witnesses. The winning team's score was calculated by the total number of points it had racked up during each event.

"It was head-to-head competition," said Hart. He attributed Seattle's win to "good-quality rubber tires." It also began to rain during the event, a weather condition that Seattle's bike cops know plenty about, he added, "since the only thing that keeps us off the bikes is snow and ice."

The \$5,000 top prize was handed over by the winners to the Seattle Police Guild, which will parcel it out to various charities. The Seattle team also won two Raleigh bikes, which were donated to the fledgling Fort Worth team, whose bikes apparently had seen better days.

The competition was sponsored by Raleigh, the company that manufactures the mountain-type bikes used by the Seattle squad; Gargoyle, a manufacturer of biking goggles; and Protec, makers of bike helmets; and Alaska Airlines, which flew competitors into Seattle for the showdown. Several hundred people watched the competition, which the Police Department hopes will become an annual event, with increasing numbers of events and participants, said Hart.

Seattle continues to expand its bicycle patrol capabilities and spread the word about the effectiveness of bike squads to other police agencies, said Hart. Bike patrols "are going to be a standard way of doing police work. It's so effective, plus you get out into the community," said Hart.

The department fields dozens of queries each week from other police agencies interested in setting up their own squads, Hart noted. It recently acquired 28 new bikes and officers in each of the city's four police districts are using them. And in another first for the agency, bicyclists will provide patrol assistance to the lead runners in the marathon that will kick off the Goodwill Games, to be held in Seattle in July, replacing the motorcycle patrols that are usually assigned to such events, said Hart.

Underground tremors:

NYC transit cops' morale is derailed

New York City Transit Police officers backed off from a strike threat in late June after the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) promised not to hire private guards to stop fare evaders, who cost the MTA an estimated \$75 million in lost revenue annually, but that near-crisis between labor and management does not mean that morale in the 3,700-officer has been restored.

Transit Police Chief William Bratton, 42, who earlier in his career led a similar but much smaller 142-member transit force in Boston, faces a morass of woes cited by his officers, including demoralizingly poor working conditions and equipment, a staggering increase in felony crimes on the 720-mile system, and longstanding demands by officers for a merger with the larger New York City Police Department.

The latest crisis to hit the agency was averted when officials stepped back from plans to hire private security guards to curtail fare evasion at up to 70 subway stations. After hearing objections to the plan from the Transit Police Benevolent Association, MTA officials decided to post the guards, but assured the union they would be TA personnel rather than contract employees from private security firms.

But the most pressing concern facing Bratton, who succeeded Vincent Del Castillo on April 23, is the unabated rise in felonies on the city's subways. Felonies climbed from 3,735 in the first quarter of 1989 to 4,473 in the first quarter of this year, according to Transit Police figures. Robberies leaped from 1,884 in the first quarter of 1989 to 2,273 in the same period this year. Overall arrests have also increased by 6 percent during the first quarter of 1990 compared to last year.

Complicating the agency's crime-fighting effort was a Federal appeals court ruling in May that declared begging on the subway by the city's omnipresent homeless population to be a "menace to the common good," a ruling that cleared the way for enforcement measures against panhandlers. The 2-1 ruling by the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals in Manhattan overturned a

previous decision that said MTA rules against panhandling were a violation of beggars' First Amendment rights. The court also ruled that a state law against loitering for the purpose of begging was constitutional, also reversing a previous lower-court ruling.

"We welcome the decision," said Transit Police spokesman Sgt. Bob Valentino. "Now we can aggressively enforce our policy against panhandling to ensure safe passage for our riders."

While details on how the ban would be enforced were not disclosed initially, officials said Transit Police officers would receive further instruction on proper enforcement of the begging ban. Advocates for the homeless predicted that saturated enforcement efforts against panhandlers would be carried out at first, but that as crime continued its rise, police action against homeless people would decrease.

"My guess is they'll attempt to enforce it early on — very dramatically, very forcefully. But then, inevitably, they'll have to scale back," said Richard Pinner of the Coalition for the Homeless, in a New York Newsday interview. "Crime on the subway is at an all-time high. That's a problem they've got to address. And the homeless simply outnumber the police."

But this month, Transit Police brass quietly ordered more than 60 plainclothes officers to spend part of each tour shifting the focus of their duties from arresting felons to ejecting panhandlers and beggars from the subways, a move that angered transit officers and their union. They do contend that the shift to enforcement of "quality-of-life" violations will force attention away from the serious crime problem.

"It's a waste of our time," said Vinnie Caracciolo, a 29-year-old plainclothes officer. "They've cut our resources to the bone and are now asking us to spend three or four hours at the beginning of each tour tracking down fare beaters and panhandlers."

Ron Reale, president of the Transit Police Benevolent Association, said that while officers are forced to focus on reducing fare evasion and ejecting

beggars, felons are being allowed to get away with crimes.

Transit police also bemoan the fact that their jobs aren't made any easier because of the inferior quality of the radios they use to communicate underground. The radios, the focus of complaints for many years, lose transmission capacity in certain "dead-air" sections of the labyrinthine transit system. And in May, radio communications were knocked out twice — once for four days — over large portions of the subway system. In late June, transmissions from the Essex County, N.J., Public Works Department, which recently switched to the same radio frequency used by transit police, could be heard by police officers.

El Paso police hope end is in sight to border war over auto-theft problem

A war of words between El Paso, Tex., police and Mexican police officials in nearby Juarez may actually end up bringing the two border-town police agencies closer to solving the Texas city's burgeoning auto-theft problem.

Early in June, El Paso police officials had accused city, state and Federal officials in Mexico of masterminding auto-theft rings that they say helped boost El Paso's auto-theft rate last year to nearly 5,000 vehicles, most of which wind up in Mexico. Deputy Police Chief Bill Long said he and other police officers had compiled a list of high-level Mexican police officials that they suspect have masterminded the multimillion-dollar auto-theft business. Long threatened to release the names of the officials, who were fingered by informants and jailed auto-theft suspects.

Adding gasoline to the fire, Lieut. Dennis Shelly, who recently became head of the 677-officer agency's Auto Theft Division, claimed that Juarez police officers were openly driving around in some of the stolen U.S. autos. Shelly announced a tougher policy on auto thefts that include d roadblocks

"Only by luck have serious tragedies been averted," wrote Transit Police Lieut. Frank Cangro in a department memo. "Almost daily, essential transmissions are completely blocked out due to more powerful outside transmissions."

But perhaps more threatening to the Transit Police force are the repeated and increasingly vociferous calls by transit officers for a merger with the larger New York City Police Department. Earlier this year, transit officers staged a raucous demonstration demanding the merger. In a recent interview with LBN, New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown indicated he was still studying the problem and would release his recommendations to

Mayor David N. Dinkins before making them public.

Bratton was a staunch opponent of a bill recently approved by the Massachusetts Legislature to consolidate the state, metropolitan, capitol and registry police forces in a cost-saving measure — a stance he took no time reiterating once he arrived in New York.

In a New York Newsday interview shortly before taking the reins from Del Castillo, Bratton said of the merger issue: "It is my feeling that there is a high degree of specialization to the policing necessary in a transit environment. It is a special environment, a closed one — subway stations, 80-foot-long cars — a whole set of circumstances that require specialization."

and traffic stops of vehicles crossing the Rio Grande bridges that link El Paso and Juarez.

Mexican police officials said El Paso police were trying to cover up their own incompetence by blaming the problem on Juarez police officers. This prompted El Paso Police Chief John Scagnone to issue a directive banning his officers from traveling to Juarez because they risked retaliatory arrests by Mexican police. Juarez police accused El Paso police of recruiting bounty hunters to help them reclaim stolen vehicles from Mexican territory.

Scagnone said that Sgt. Mike Franco, who works as a liaison between the El Paso and Juarez police agencies to recover the stolen cars, had been targeted by Juarez police for arrest. Mexican Federal Prosecutor Joel Landeros denied the accusation, but warned that El Paso police officers found conducting stolen-car investigations in Juarez would be arrested for impersonating a police officer.

The whole affair threatened to turn into an international incident and sparked a meeting between El Paso

Mayor Suzie Azar and Mexican General Consul General Roberto Gamboa Mascareñas. Since the meeting, the mood between the two police agencies has changed to one of cautious optimism that they might be able to work together to reduce auto thefts. A Mexican Federal Judicial Police officer reportedly was sent to Mexico City to receive instructions on how to manage the auto-theft problem, but Scagnone has not yet rescinded his ban on travel to Juarez. Shelly said Scagnone's accusations have embarrassed Juarez officials and speculated that their superiors in Mexico City will order them in cooperation with El Paso police.

The El Paso Police Department estimates that about 70 percent of the more than 5,000 autos stolen in El Paso wind up in Mexico. Only a small percentage are recovered in Texas, and many of those returned from Mexico are no longer operational because they have been stripped of valuable parts. The rate of cars being returned has decreased as well — from 27.0 between January and May of 1989 to only 12.5 for the same period this year, said Long.

Innovating to tap practitioner expertise

By Richard Mackesy

[Editor's Note: On May 20, 1990, Capt. Robert M. Mealla of the New York City Police Department was awarded the Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the Nelson A. Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany. Dr. Mealla's research was sponsored by the New York City Police Department through its newly established Research Center, which itself was the result of a concept first proposed by the author in a paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the American Society of Criminology. In this, the first of three articles, the author, himself a doctoral candidate at the City University of New York, describes how the idea came into being and gained the support of the department and the academic community. Subsequent articles will deal with implementation, results, and implications for further research.]

My interest in the plight of the crimi-

nal justice academic/practitioner surfaced in 1986. During that year, after a quarter-century of street patrol assignments in the NYPD, I was transferred to the department's Office of Management Analysis and Planning. At the same time, I enrolled in the City University of New York's doctoral program in criminal justice at John Jay College.

The scope of issues encountered in this new assignment, popularly referred to as the department's "think tank," spanned the spectrum of current criminal justice thought, practice and problems. Fast-breaking operational and budgetary concerns in such a dynamic environment, however, left little time for planning and less for methodological research. In short order, several issues crossed my desk that would focus my attention on the topic of police research.

The first was an assignment to implement the recommendations contained in the recently completed study of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on



Isolated like monks in a library, doctoral candidates in the police field either experience burnout or they leave the job in order to complete their research.

Police Management and Personnel Policy (the Zuccotti Report). One of its proposals was that the department develop and maintain a research institute on law, public safety and criminal justice. The study had found:

"The Police Department does not have an internal research capacity suitable for the largest municipal law enforcement agency in the nation. Most in-house research is limited in scope to the daily operations of the Department. There is minimum focus on long-range planning or state-of-the-art research of a national scope."

Another assignment involved analyzing for the Police Commissioner a recently completed doctoral dissertation. Research for the work had begun while the author, a police captain, had been on a paid, year-long educational leave of absence at SUNY-Albany's School of Criminal Justice, one of nine scholarships the department awards each year to selected members. After completing his doctoral course work in 1982, the captain had been forced to retire on a medical disability before he was able to complete his research. Upon investigating this scholarship, I was surprised to find that, with the exception of the disabled captain, only one other of the 14 members of the department who had attended SUNY's doctoral program in criminal justice on scholarships between 1973 and 1986 had received the Ph.D., and he had since left the department for the academic world.

A similar phenomenon existed in my own doctoral program at John Jay. The five Ph.D.s in criminal justice awarded in the spring of 1987 had included two retired members of the NYPD. Both of those scholars commented on the difficulty of completing a dissertation while actively performing police duty. Although both their works were based upon their experiences in the department, and therefore were of value to the NYPD, the loss of their knowledge, ability and expertise at a time when the department was being criticized for lacking research capability seemed shortsighted.

Finally, an article by Amy Stuart Wells in the education supplement of The New York Times, entitled "The Never-Ending Dissertation," served to convince me that this was not a problem unique to police work, and suggested a possible course of action. Ma-

Wells described how doctoral candidates in the social science and humanities fields resemble "monks in a library... isolated so that they might go for days, weeks, even months without discussing their work with anyone else."

Candidates in the hard sciences, by contrast, are often engaged as part of a larger project where they report daily to a lab and interact with others. This was particularly true of students working the technological and chemical fields, whose doctoral studies were being supported and encouraged by their employers, who in turn hoped to benefit from their research.

Obviously, the sad fact about many of these "monks in the library" in the police field was that either they experience burnout, as apparently had the 13 SUNY candidates, or they leave the department in order to complete their research, as the CUNY-John Jay students had done. The costs to the department included the underproductive scholarships and leaves of absence, the missed opportunities to participate in and benefit from doctoral research, and the loss of skilled practitioner/researchers in a field where such expertise was at a premium.

The negative impact that this failure to participate in the structuring of the criminal justice debate was having on police departments was reinforced by my readings during a doctoral seminar course on policing, conducted by Dr. Barbara Rafael Price, the Dean of Graduate Studies at John Jay College. I learned that scholars had long been aware of the reticence of the police to study themselves and of their preference to allow others to examine their operations. This reluctance was particularly galling since, in my present position, I had become aware of the immense amount of information collected by the department and made available for research purposes. Herman Goldstein, in proposing his problem-oriented approach to policing, appeared to be aware of this problem when he observed:

"Police agencies routinely collect and store large amounts of data, even though they may not use them to evaluate the effectiveness of their responses.... The individual practices of police officers and the vast amount of knowledge they acquire about the situations they handle, taken together, are an extremely rich resource that is often overlooked."

The paper that I prepared during the

doctoral seminar dealt with management issues in the evolving community policing model. In it, I discussed the need for more in-house police research. The means to accomplish this — a pool of social science A.B.D.s (doctoral students who have completed "all but dissertation") with post-graduate research skills — was identified, as was the vast data source possessed by the NYPD. The paper went on to recommend that the department establish a research center to capitalize on these assets. Such an innovation could be expected to help frame the debate in criminal justice and reduce the department's dependence on outside consultants. Further, it could help retain personnel with valuable skills, foster collegiality, encourage doctoral research in areas of interest to the department, and serve as a point of contact with the academic community. Finally, it would assist the department's scholarship program in achieving its full potential.

Dean Price's reaction to the paper, and in the proposal for a police research center, was enthusiastic, and she recommended either publishing it or presenting it at a professional conference.

I chose the second option and began preparing the paper for submission at the convention of the American Society of Criminology, scheduled for November 1987 in Montreal.

The paper, although strongly influenced by my practitioner experience, was the product of my academic interests. It was produced independently and was neither sanctioned by the department, nor involved with my professional position in the NYPD.

The commanding officer of the Office of Management Analysis and Planning at that time was Chief Raymond W. Kelly, himself the holder of several graduate degrees and a product of the department's scholarship program, and currently the department's First Deputy Commissioner. It was his practice to encourage outside educational and professional activities by members of his staff and he made it a point to inquire into and discuss the results of such efforts. When the subject of the research center came up in an informal conversation, even though in the context of an "academic exercise" to be presented in a foreign country, he was immediately interested. At his direction, the portion of the paper describing the proposed research center was submitted to Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward. In an organization not known for its deliberative speed, the seven days required the Commissioner's office to issue a directive to proceed with the proposal can best be described as a "bureaucratic wink of an eye."

In October 1987, I was confronted with what best can be described as every academic/practitioner's worst nightmare. I was assigned to implement operationally a proposal that I had put forth as a theoretical solution to a criminal justice problem. The transition of this proposal from theoretical solution to operational reality will be explored in Part Two of this series.

[Richard Mackesy is recently retired as a Deputy Inspector in the New York City Police Department, where he last served as executive officer of the Office of Management Analysis and Planning. He is a doctoral student in the City University of New York, expecting to receive the Ph.D. in criminal justice in 1992.]

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING

The New York City Police Department is seeking a qualified candidate to fill the managerial position of Director of Training. The Director will be responsible for the management and administration of all training programs for the Police Department and have major policy input on all training issues.

Requirements: A Baccalaureate Degree and four years of full-time experience in the training field, 18 months of which must have been in a responsible managerial or administrative capacity. N.Y.C. residency required within 90 days of appointment. E.O.E. Forward resume and salary history to: N.Y.C. Police Department, Employment Section, 1 Police Plaza - Room 1014, New York, N.Y. 10038 Attn: Nancy Brandon

Law enforcement wins a few rounds in Supreme Court

Three criminal law decisions handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court in recent weeks are seen as favorable for law enforcement.

The decisions give approval to three vastly different police techniques used to gather evidence before making arrests, including the widely used sobriety checkpoint.

In the rulings, all of which were released in June, the justices declared these police practices constitutional:

¶ **Surprise, temporary roadblocks to check every motorist for drunken driving.**

¶ **Stopping and questioning someone on the basis of an anonymous tip, as long as the tip is corroborated.**

¶ **Eliciting a confession from an inmate by posing as a fellow prisoner.**

Road blocks upheld

The decision on expected to have the most wide-reaching effect was the approval of temporary roadblocks to screen for drunken drivers.

The Justices voted 6-to-3 to allow police to stop motorists briefly at a sobriety checkpoint. The ruling held that police need not suspect any particular driver of drunkenness to operate the checkpoint.

In the majority opinion, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote that "the intrusion on motorists stopped briefly at sobriety checkpoints is slight."

The decision noted that in Michigan, where the case originated, motorists were delayed an average of 25 seconds.

Rehnquist said concern for drivers' privacy carried "slight weight" compared to the need to discourage drunken driving. "No one can seriously dispute the magnitude of the drunk-driving problem or the states' interest in eradicating it."

The dissenting Justices and civil liberties activists disagreed, saying permitting police to stop citizens with no probable cause to suspect them of crimes violates the Fourth Amendment ban on

unreasonable search and seizure.

The "surprise intrusion upon individual liberty is not minimal," Justice John Paul Stevens wrote. Justice William J. Brennan Jr. stated, "By holding that no level of suspicion is necessary before the police may stop a car for the purpose of preventing drunken driving, the Court potentially subjects the general public to arbitrary or harassing conduct by the police."

The only other screening use of a roadblock permitted by the Court previously was a permanent checkpoint to detect illegal aliens entering the country.

Sobriety checkpoints had been approved by courts in 21 states and become more widespread as public concern over drunken driving has increased. A alcohol-related traffic crashes cause 23,000 deaths and 500,000 serious injuries a year.

The effectiveness of sobriety checkpoints in fighting drunk driving came into debate in the Court's ruling. While the checkpoints have resulted in the arrest of about 1 in every 100 motorists stopped, Justice Stevens called them an "attention-getting" device with a high "shock value."

Supporters said the roadblocks serve as a deterrent and celebrated the decision. Mick Sadoff, president of Mothers Against Drunk Driving, called it "a great victory for all of us who care about the safety of our loved ones."

The decision grew out of a case in Michigan, where police set up a roadblock to May 1986. Six Michigan legislators brought suit against the police and state courts struck down the use of roadblocks, citing "the potential for an unreasonable subjective intrusion on individual liberty interests."

Tips Need Corroboration

In a 6-to-3 vote, the Court also ruled that police can stop and question someone on the basis of an anonymous tip

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Keeping up appearances: More arrests, less court time, but more convictions

By Stephen G. Olden

Police chiefs and district attorneys complain frequently that they operate not in a system at all but within a loose, sometimes confusing relationship with other justice agencies. Yet, today, despite the complaints about the absence of a "system," these same executives have difficulty identifying common goals and putting

together information bridges from which coordinated decision-making and better delivery of service can take place.

Making The Case: An Insider's Look at Police/Prosecutor Relations

No better example of this confusing relationship exists than in the costly and poorly analyzed process of ensuring police officers' appearances in court. Police officers view court appearances in different ways. Some officers view appearing in court, indeed even waiting endlessly for defense attorneys to show up, simply as a part of their job. Officers, who make high-volume misdemeanor arrests in large cities where very little ever happens to the offenders, may consider courtroom participation as superfluous—with or without them the outcome varies little. With them, there is a conviction and a suspended sentence or an in-consequential probation, and without them, there is a dismissal. Indeed, some officers may view court appearances as a legitimate way to supplement income, especially if a court subpoena requires the department to pay overtime.

For a variety of reasons, consolidating and reducing court time should be a clearly defined interagency goal. Police executives in large cities face critical staffing and finance issues in order to put more officers on the street for more hours. Police officer downtime in court decreases time for street-level crime fighting. Moreover, district attorneys need to increase the percentage of officers showing up as a way to increase conviction rates. The trial or presiding judge reduces court delays, enhances victim convenience, and expedites dispositions if police witnesses appear as scheduled.

Working together, district attorneys, police chiefs, and judges can devise ways to decrease the frequency and duration of court events at which police officers must appear, while at the same time increasing the appearance rate for officers. Consolidating officer court appearances reduces expenses, aids the community by providing more street-level patrol time, and assists courts and lawyers with expeditious case processing and more consistent court calendaring. Once managers acknowledge the common goal and agree to share or network information and assist each other in monitoring results these goals can be accomplished.

An effective program of sharing network information may include the following components for police officers who make arrests involving high-volume crimes or high-volume courts:

Identify Crimes for Which Conviction is Important

Prosecutors decline or divert many cases. Determining to which communities which offenders should be diverted or which cases declined is a complicated process. This process should be one in which the police managers play a part and should involve a review of research to determine the recidivism affect of any decision. The decision explicitly should include consideration of whether arrest, prosecution, or conviction is the event which

reduces further criminality, and what is the sanctioning capacity in the community.

It is neither fair nor helpful to exclude the street officer from an understanding of these policies, as once such a policy decision is made, the earlier in the system it is implemented the better. If the *de facto* result is that conviction of a simple batterer is unimportant, and the arrest is the effective sanction, then the policy should be implemented at screening and not by default through inattention to court events.

Consolidate Court Events

Better system-wide results can be achieved if all agencies have access to comprehensive knowledge about the scheduled appearances for police. Increasing police witness attendance and preparedness for trial increases convictions for the prosecutor; therefore, officers should select three or four court sessions of a half-day per month for appearances in municipal and low-level felony courts. From electronic courtroom data systems, or computer printouts, judges should schedule appearances on those days. Judges must recognize the extraordinary expense a community bears, and the effect on safety, when police officers spend needless time in court.

Eliminate Unnecessary Witnesses

Together, the prosecutor and the police manager should ensure precise time-coordinated projects so that arrests that occur for routine matters result in the absolute minimum number of necessary officers in court. The rules of evidence and local court customs may affect decisions concerning how many "assisting" officers need to be subpoenaed.

Rely on Management Information

A concerted effort to monitor the results by judge, officer, crime type, and precinct must be undertaken. The police manager should receive monthly reports that indicate whether an officer's cases were scheduled by the court on the officer's request court date, and if not, why not. By indicating whether the "mismatch" is the result of an officer's failure to request scheduled court dates, or the court's failure to identify and/or schedule on the arresting officer's requested dates, police managers, court personnel, and the prosecutor may devise solutions which will result in a substantial reduction in mismatch cases.

By way of example, in Indianapolis-Marion County, the number of mismatches caused solely by the failure of an officer to request court dates declined from 720 in April of 1989, to 107 in April of 1990. Similarly, the Indianapolis Police Department which averaged nearly 4,000 officer appearances in court per month, reduced the figure to 2,500 as a result of a similar procedure.

Sharing management information allows a presiding judge, who understands and accepts the importance of the goal, to compare show-up rates by judge, and to evaluate to what extent specific judges may be responsible for officer mismatches.

Establishing a common goal of reducing court time, and then sharing information from which managers can monitor and enforce results leads to more direct officer involvement in the disposition of a case, increases conviction rates, expedites court calendars, and improves the police-prosecutor relationship. Perhaps most important is that making criminal justice into a system of sharing network information provides opportunities and assets for safer communities.

Smile and say 'cheese': DWI videotapes upheld

The U.S. Supreme Court has broadened the use of videotapes of arrests as evidence in drunken driving cases, ruling that a tape demonstrating a suspect's slurred speech could be admitted even though the suspect was not given the Miranda warnings before the tape was made.

Voting 8-to-1, with Justice Thurgood Marshall dissenting, the Court said the audio portion of a videotape showing the suspect's "physical inability to articulate words in a clear manner" was physical evidence, not testimony.

The Court has long held that police can obtain physical evidence without warning suspects of their constitutional right against self-incrimination, but that they must advise suspects of their rights with the Miranda warning before seeking testimonial evidence.

The ruling compared the slurred speech to physical sobriety tests such as requiring a suspect to walk a straight line.

It reinstated the conviction of a Pennsylvania man arrested for drunken

driving in 1986. Police videotaped the man's booking, including his answers to standard questions about his name, age, address, height, weight and eye color. During the booking, the suspect made several incriminating statements, including references to the number of beers he drank.

The Justices ruled that the judge in the case had the right to hear the suspect's answers to the routine informational questions, but drew a distinction between those questions and one designed to demonstrate the suspect's ability to reason. Police asked the man to calculate the date of his sixth birthday, and he was unable to do so even though he had previously given the date of his birth.

The majority opinion said police should have issued a Miranda warning before asking that question because it was testimonial and inferred "that his mental state was confused."

The incriminating statements that were made voluntarily, rather than in response to questioning, were admissible, the Court ruled.

Houston cops' to air appeal

In a continuing challenge to the policy instituted by former Houston Police Chief L. C. Brown that allows civilians to be hired for some jobs previously carried out by police officers, the Texas Supreme Court has agreed to

hear from a group of 16 Houston police officers who appealed a 1988 lower-court ruling that gave Brown the go-ahead to continue the civilianization policy.

The state Supreme Court set an Oct. 17 hearing date on a lawsuit that could end up reducing the number of street-patrol officers, the Houston Chronicle

reported. The state's high court on June 27 ordered the 1st Court of Appeals to withdraw an earlier ruling against police officers, and overruled its own decision, made on March 21, not to become involved.

If the court rules in favor of the officers, Houston officials could be forced to reduce the scope of the civilianization policy that aimed to replace police officers assigned to administrative duties with civilian workers, allowing the desk-bound police officers to return to patrol duties. The policy is said to have resulted in hundreds of

thousands of dollars in savings to the financially strapped Oil City because civilians are often paid at a rate less than that of police officers performing the same tasks. [See LEN, Oct. 31, 1988.]

The lengthy court battle against the civilianization policy began in 1985 when police officers filed the initial lawsuit against the policy, arguing that it weakened statutes of the Texas Civil Service Commission on the hiring and firing of police officers and firefighters. Under the statute, police cannot be

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Other Voices

(A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.)

Supreme judiciousness

"The Supreme Court has given a one-two punch to punchy drivers. First came its decision of last week upholding the constitutionality of sobriety checkpoints. Now the Court has ruled that a videotape of a suspected drunk driver during routine booking is admissible as evidence at a trial. Drunk drivers who present themselves as sober citizens in court will hate the idea of having their bleary-eyed, slurred-speech tapes played for judge and jury. Which is why this ruling is to be applauded. The courts and the cops must operate under constitutional limits. Within those limits they need every weapon possible to help reduce the menace of DWI. The drunk driver has one weapon — his car. But it's lethal."

— *The New York Daily News*
June 20, 1990

U.S. Supreme Court adds balance in crime probes

"Two U.S. Supreme Court decisions should provide sensible balance between the rights of defendants and reasonable criminal-investigation techniques. In one case, the Court upheld the use of prison informants to collect information without first advising the suspect of his rights. The Miranda rule is designed to protect suspects from being intimidated into incriminating themselves without being aware of their right to remain silent or their right to have an attorney present during interrogation if they choose. However, it is ludicrous to stretch the rule to cover information that a prisoner voluntarily discloses during a conversation with a person in an adjoining cell. The Court also made it easier for prosecutors to use items seized by officers without a warrant. When conducting a search, the Court said, police may seize items that are not specifically listed on a search warrant but that are in 'plain view.' The case involved a search by officers for the jewelry that had been stolen and listed on a warrant. The warrant did not list an Uzi machine gun and other weapons that the police discovered during the course of the search. If an item's incriminating character is immediately apparent and police have lawful authority to be where the item was found, it is hard to believe that seizing the item would constitute illegal search and seizure as envisioned by the Founding Fathers. Justice isn't served when a defendant's constitutional rights are violated, but neither is it served when guilty people go free. With these decisions, the Court has walked a sensible middle ground."

— *The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald*
June 7, 1990

Will the FBI lead police backwards?

"If that's a trial balloon floating up from the FBI, quick, James, the BB gun. The bureau reportedly is thinking of cutting its agents additional slack for shooting suspects. Current policy sanely limits the use of deadly force to self-defense or to protect the life of another. Under the change, agents could shoot if they think a suspect poses an eventual danger to others or even if they believe a suspect could not be arrested otherwise. It is just such sloppy policies that got so many law enforcement agencies in trouble with the public in the 1950's and 60's, until most adopted the stricter policy now followed by the FBI. Leaving decisions about gunplay to loose definitions and allowing shooting as a substitute for the more demanding work of catching a suspect would be a step back for law enforcement toward the bad old days. Perhaps the FBI's highly trained agents would not use the elbow room as an excuse for unnecessary killings, but the FBI is the crucial informal standard-setter for law enforcement nationally. If it returns to the old ways, it will be licensing other agencies, far less conscientious, to backslide. Of all law enforcement agencies, the FBI should be setting an example of professionalism, not reopening the way, even inadvertently, for a return to shoot-first policies that winked at deadly force as a way to skip the bother of trials."

— *The Atlanta Constitution*
June 14, 1990

Waiting period can curb handgun toll

"Every two and a half minutes, someone is injured by a gun. Every three hours, a teen commits suicide with a gun. Every day, a child is killed by a gun. Every year, 30,000 people are murdered with a gun, 1,500 are accidentally killed by a gun, and more than 12,000 commit suicide with a gun. Guns — 60 million of us own them — are starting to dictate our daily lives. Each day, gunshots echo around us. Gunplay makes news on our front pages and our television screens. There's still time to do something about this carnage. This week, gun control advocates began an all-out push for passage of a nationwide law requiring a seven-day waiting period before anyone can buy a gun. It would allow law enforcement the time to check on a buyer's background. Similar laws in 22 states work. But too often criminals go to states without such curbs. A Federal law would stop that. The powerful National Rifle Association will tell you that waiting periods won't keep all guns out of the hands of criminals. They'll tell you that harshly punishing those who commit a crime with a gun is the way to go. They'll tell you that the law-abiding, innocent gun owner would be unduly inconvenienced by these restrictions. The fact is, seat belts don't prevent all deaths on our highways, either, but they saved many lives that would have otherwise been lost without them. The fact is, it makes more sense to try to prevent a shooting before it happens than to punish someone afterward. The fact is, law-abiding, innocent victims each day are killed by criminals with guns, family members with guns, or themselves with guns. What's the NRA's worry about a seven-day wait? Saving even one life is surely worth a week."

— *USA Today*
June 13, 1990

Police support: School plan could bridge a critical gap

"Gone are the days of Officer Friendly and other programs that were aimed at teaching children to trust police officers. Their simplistic message seems somewhat out of date today when young people are under siege from so many social pressures that did not even exist a few years ago. The 'Blue in the Schools' program unveiled by Mayor Annette Strauss, City Council member Jim Burger and school district board chairman Mary Rutledge offers an excellent chance to bridge the gap that exists between students and police. The plan's straightforward purpose is to provide retired police officers as mentors and counselors for students in local elementary and middle schools. The Dallas City Council should consider this project as a solid investment in preventive law enforcement. If only a handful of the thousands of youngsters in Dallas elementary schools are steered away from drugs and crimes by helpful retired officers, the investment will more than pay for itself."

— *The Dallas Morning News*
June 8, 1990

Stone:

Shall we let the foxes guard the henhouse?

By Richard Stone

Police face criminals armed with more powerful weapons every day. Soft body armor can save officers' lives. Therefore, the issue of who should regulate the bullet-resistant vest industry may affect whether a cop lives or dies.

To save a life, body armor must satisfy two criteria. It must be strong enough to withstand ammunition at the velocity it achieves at impact, and it must be between the officer and the bullet. Both of these needs can be met with armor manufactured to National Institute of Justice (NIJ) standards.

The NIJ created a voluntary performance standard that manufacturers must pass to achieve certification of their vests at the rated level of protection. It specifies the rounds, velocities, angles of impact and other threat criteria that the vest must withstand. The current NIJ standard, called 0101.03, was issued in 1987. When this standard was issued, approximately half the models submitted for testing failed.

Several years ago, a group of body-armor manufacturers and suppliers, led by DuPont, the manufacturer of Kevlar aramid fiber, formed the Personal Protective Armor Association (PPAA). This group states, without any substantiating evi-

facturer of body armor, we feel that the PPAA standard provides insufficient protection for law enforcement officers, and is a clear conflict of interest.

Rather than try to lower performance requirements, we put our energies into the successful development of body armor utilizing innovative design and a range of advanced ballistic materials. This has enabled us to achieve superior performance at unprecedented levels of comfort and wearability.

We were among the founding members of the original PPAA when its purpose was to promote the development and wear of body armor, and withdrew from the organization in protest over a group of manufacturers claiming the right to tell consumers what's best for them.

Our withdrawal from the PPAA and continued adherence to NIJ standards have caused us to face difficulties within our industry, including the threat of cutting off our supply of Kevlar material. We feel, however, that our role is to serve the law enforcement community, not dictate terms to it, and we will not bow to commercial pressure.

The body-armor industry obviously needs regulation, and we support the NIJ as the regulatory agency. The NIJ is the research branch of the

"The PPAA standard provides insufficient protection for law enforcement officers, and is a clear conflict of interest. . . . We support the NIJ as the regulatory agency."

denec, that vests that could pass the NIJ standard would be too bulky and uncomfortable to wear. It introduced a new standard, which essentially reduces the NIJ criteria in several key areas.

For example, the NIJ standard requires six test rounds per panel; PPAA requires five. During testing, approximately 30 percent of 40 body-armor panels failed on the sixth shot. In another testing area, PPAA's standard averages blunt trauma after all impacts. This allows the vest to pass even if an impact exceeds the 44mm. limit, determined by medical research, if some of the other blunt trauma measurements are lower. Wet testing is optional under PPAA standards, although approximately 60 percent of 81 models of armor tested failed when wet. In the PPAA protocol, vests are smoothed after each impact — difficult in the field when facing fire from automatic weapons. The NIJ standard requires all rounds to be fired without smoothing the vest. The PPAA allows a variance in velocities of plus or minus 50 feet per second below the stated velocity, while the NIJ only permits a variance of 50 feet per second above the stated velocity.

These are just some of the differences between the two standards. In the face of increasing competition in ballistic materials, it may be significant that two of the performance criteria modified — wet testing, and smoothing after impact — would give DuPont an edge over another breakthrough ballistic fiber, SpectraShield, manufactured by Allied Signal. SpectraShield is not affected by water, and layers of it do not pull apart after impact, giving it better multi-hit performance.

The PPAA cites two reasons for its standards. First, the group says, no vest has ever failed to protect against its rated threat in the field. Second, thinner and lighter vests are more likely to be worn.

Here at Point Blank, the world's largest manu-

facturer of body armor, we feel that the PPAA standard provides insufficient protection for law enforcement professionals. They have no financial interest in manufacturing or selling body armor. They have ample expertise to set these standards, developing them in consultation with the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory at the National Institute of Standards and Technology and independent laboratories.

Most importantly, the NIJ standards have been endorsed by the people they protect — the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Fraternal Order of Police, the Police Executive Research Forum, sheriffs, state and local police departments, and government agencies including the CIA, FBI, Secret Service and Customs Service. If there is a question as to who should regulate the body-armor industry, it should be resolved by the people whose lives are in danger.

The Police Protection Act of 1990, introduced by Representative Edward F. Feighan (D.-Ohio) and Senators Dennis DeConcini (D.-Ariz.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.), would direct the NIJ to establish an interim mandatory standard for bullet-resistant soft body armor. Point Blank supports this legislation, since it would be the first time that standardized levels of protection would be mandatory for vest manufacturers.

In addition, we strongly support the NIJ and its Technology Assessment Program in their efforts to ensure that police lives are protected by an independent, investigative and regulatory agency, not those who make money from the sale of body-armor products. We gladly continue our voluntary compliance with the NIJ standard, and will, of course, comply under mandatory conditions, since the end result can only be more safety for law enforcement officers.

(Richard Stone is president of Point Blank Body Armor Inc.)

Fairburn:

A vest that isn't worn doesn't save lives

By Dick Fairburn

Last year a heated controversy began to rage over how police body armor was being tested and certified. That story is rather long, but in brief, the result was two opposing sets of standards, one from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and another from the Personal Protective Armor Association (PPAA), the manufacturers' association. The cause of the dispute is that vests that perform flawlessly on the street fail at a rate of about 50 percent in the NIJ compliance testing. Vests that will consistently pass NIJ testing end up being heavier and stiffer than they might need to be for a given threat level. Since vests are already uncomfortable, can we stand them getting much worse?

I was recently invited to attend a two-day symposium on this problem in Reston, Va., just outside of Washington, D.C. The first day was put on by the PPAA and its primary backer, DuPont. DuPont is the manufacturer of Kevlar, the principal component in the vests. The second day was purported to be an open meeting of an NIJ advisory board to accept public comment. While the NIJ claims that almost all police groups back the NIJ testing standards, evidence was presented both days to prove this claim wrong.

The NIJ is basically the same outfit that in the 1970's gave us the Relative Incapacitation Index of handgun stopping power (RII) — a study that has arguably resulted in officer deaths because they were using the defective bullet designs that resulted from the RII project. The NIJ also tested all of our revolvers, semiautomatic pistols and police shotguns and declared that none of them were suitable for police service. The folks at NIJ do not have a good track record at setting any kind of realistic test standards.

Over 1,100 officers have had their lives saved by soft body armor, according to the Kevlar Survivors' Club. It is estimated that as many as 90 percent of those "saves" were made by vests that would not meet current NIJ standards. Yet, no vest on the street has ever failed to stop a round within its rated capacity. In fact, several vests have stopped rounds that greatly exceeded their rated capacity. But once again, and most importantly, no vest has ever failed on the street.

There were 16 survivors at the conference in Reston and 15 had been saved by "uncertified" vests. There were several police widows also in attendance. Some were widows of officers that had vests available, but didn't wear the vest because it was too uncomfortable. Those wives of

dead officers made the strongest argument that soft body armor must be as wearable as possible. Since the NIJ could not dispute the fact that no vest has ever failed on the street, and since a vest that can repeatedly pass NIJ testing is stiffer and heavier than a PPAA-certified vest, the NIJ has fallen back on the traditional Federal tack: "We are the Government, so you have to do what we say."

"Any manufacturer can easily build a vest to pass any standard. They can easily meet NIJ standards — you just wouldn't want to wear the resulting vest."

Most of the manufacturers ignored the NIJ and created the PPAA testing standards. Now the NIJ is seeking Federal legislation to force police officers to buy NIJ-certified vests.

DuPont summed up the controversy by stating that "the problem is with the test, not the vest." The testing procedures are rather complicated and are not very interesting reading. The problem is that the NIJ approach does not seem to test the vest in a manner consistent with how it is being worn by officers. This makes the test results inconsistent, forcing manufacturers to "overbuild" a vest in order to get it to pass consistently.

Any manufacturer can easily build a vest to pass any standard. They simply add more layers of Kevlar, making the vest heavier. They can also cross-stitch the vest, making it stiffer. They can easily meet NIJ standards — you just wouldn't want to wear the resulting vest. Some statistics show that less than 75 percent of the officers that have vests wear them on a daily basis. We need softer, more comfortable vests that we can stand to wear. Further, the flawless street performance of soft body armor shows us that such vests still offer perfect protection. If you want an NIJ-certified vest, you should have the option of buying one. If you would rather have a more comfortable PPAA-class vest, you should also have that option. If the NIJ gets enforcement authority, you will lose that option.

The proposed legislation, H.R. 4830, is, quite frankly, scary. It would ban the "manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce [of] any body armor which is not compliance with the interim standards..." This would essentially

make obsolete at least 75 percent of the body armor currently on the street. It could even mean penalties if you were to sell your old armor to another officer. The penalties can range up to \$45,000 in fines, and the legislation does not include any clauses dealing with due process or appeal of the fines. As I said, scary.

The House Judiciary Committee has indicated

eventually recommended one change, that the NIJ start using a mannequin-like testing device to use the carriers and straps the vests come equipped with. Even with the recommended change, the primary accusations of testing irregularities are being ignored, those being vest-bunching and balling, abnormally high velocities of the NIJ test rounds, and blunt trauma standards. Dr. Fackler showed a testing dummy that had taken several hits on a vest. Each of the hits was re-created from an actual case where body armor had saved an officer's life. Each of these hits, up to and including a hit from a 12-gauge slug, would have failed NIJ's blunt trauma standards, yet none of those cases resulted in serious injury to the officer. One of those officers was present and the program moderator attempted to stop that officer from telling about the shooting. The NIJ/TAP panel attempted several times at the meeting to downplay the testimony of actual survivors.

It is important for police officers to get involved in this fight. If the NIJ gets enforcement authority, they will eventually want to dictate all of the equipment police officers use. I don't want a Federal bureaucrat who has never spent a minute in a police car dictating what equipment I need to do my job, and I'll bet you don't want that to happen either. This is just another case of some guy who has spent the majority of his life with a chair cushion stuck up his rear end trying to tell

Continued on Page 13

(Dick Fairburn is a deputy sheriff in Hot Springs County, Wyo., and a veteran writer on technical subjects in law enforcement.)

Letters

To the editor:

As an avid reader of your publication whenever it makes it way out to our area, I happened onto an article in your April 15, 1990, about this year's NYS all-college rookie class. I read where you deemed this State Police class as the first NYS law enforcement agency to require college credits for new applicants. I would like to submit the following information to enlighten your staff to something you may not have recognized prior to writing the article.

I am a patrolman with the State University Department of Public Safety, which mandated two years of college education to all its new applicants as minimal qualification since our title reclassification around 1972. I realize that our recognition as a state law enforcement agency gets easily overlooked as we are but small departments buried within the structure of the State University. Nonetheless, we are state law enforcement agencies who continue to seek proper recognition as such, and one which should receive some credit as being one of the first to recognize the need for and implement mandatory college within the State of New York.

DOUG BONAWITZ
S.U.N.Y.-Binghamton
Department of Public Safety
Binghamton, N.Y.

[Editor's Note: The reference in the aforementioned article should have stated that it was the first all-college rookie class for the New York State Police, not in the state of New York. We regret the error, and meant no disrespect to the educated men and women of the State University public safety department in Binghamton or of other agencies throughout the state.]

To the editor:

I am a subscriber who finds his Law Enforcement News to be both interesting and useful. LEN seems intent on reporting factual data to its readers.

There are two myths that continue to be perpetuated, either by design or through ignorance, by much of the news media: 1) Military look-alike semiautomatic firearms are often used by criminals to shoot police officers; 2) These firearms are "the weapons of choice for drug dealers."

The Florida Legislature established "The Florida Assault Weapons Commission" last year to determine the types of weapons and firearms which are being used in the commission of crimes in Florida. The 11-member commission held public hearings early this year and conducted an extensive survey of all law enforcement agencies in the state. The Florida effort represents the most in-depth look at military look-alike semiautomatic firearms misuse to date.

The Florida survey, covering the period 1986-1989, showed that only one-tenth of 1 percent of the violent crime involving firearms was attributable to semiautomatic military look-alike firearms. Not a single AK-47 type firearm was involved. Furthermore, of the 43 types of firearms included in the Bush Administration's import ban, only three were involved in any violent crimes during this period. Of 219 firearm-related homicides, only six involved firearms on the various lists of semiautomatics proposed to be banned by new Federal legislation.

The Florida finding parallels the situation in California, where, of over 4,000 firearms seized by Los Angeles police in 1988, only 3 percent were military look-alike semiautomatics. In Philadelphia, the number of these firearms seized by police is reported to be "four or five a year."

Although much of the media and some anti-gun politicians continue to call military look-alike semiautomatic firearms "assault rifles," I trust that you know by now that they are not. Since most of the media refuses to report the facts on the semiautomatic firearm issue, Law Enforcement News has the opportunity for a scoop merely by reporting the truth.

ALAN S. KRUG, Ph.D.
NRA Field Representative
State College, Pa.



Dr. Martin Fackler shows a test mannequin that was subjected to test firings in re-creation of actual incidents involving assaults on police officers who were wearing body armor. Fackler said all of the hits exceeded the blunt-trauma standard established by the National Institute of Justice, yet none resulted in serious injury to the officers involved.

NYPD ordered to enforce judge's ruling

The New York Police Department has filed an appeal to a June 27 ruling by a Brooklyn Supreme Court judge that directed police to enforce his previous order to keep demonstrators away from two Korean-owned groceries that have been the target of a months-long boycott.

The appeal is the latest in a series of legal skirmishes that have erupted over the boycott, in which at least two suits have been filed against the New York Police Department, Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, and other city officials because police have failed to keep demonstrators at least 50 feet away from the stores, as ordered by Justice Gerald Held on May 10.

Held said in his recent five-page decision that it was "self-evident" that his original May 10 ruling must be enforced. Held said police duties "are not limited to the enforcement of criminal law.... Their role is a multifaceted one and extends to the enforcement of civil matters as well."

Held also noted that the plaintiffs had "no other avenue of redress" and "the judiciary does not have a separate arm to enforce its decision." Held's ruling is based on a proceeding brought by Richard Izzo, the attorney for Bong Jae Jang, who owns the Family Red Apple store, and Man Ho Park, the owner of the Park Fruit and Vegetable Market, in an attempt to force the police to help end the boycott.

The boycott began Jan. 18 after a Haitian-American woman claimed she was accused of stealing and beaten by employees at Bong's store. Bong and other local store owners say the boycott, if continued, may force them out of business because patrons are harassed by protesters, whose numbers have dwindled in recent weeks.

City Corporation Counsel Victor Kovner, who is representing the Police

Department, immediately filed a notice of appeal after meeting with Brown. Brown, in a statement, said that in the weeks following Held's original decision, "there has been significant progress at reducing tensions... and resolving the conflicts between the two parties."

Brown noted the "restraint and professionalism" shown by the New York City Police Department in helping to resolve the simmering conflict.

Held's order was automatically stayed until the Police Department's appeal can be heard. It will be argued on Sept. 5, according to Jeremy Travis, the deputy police commissioner for legal affairs.

Travis told LEN that the ruling had "no legal effect" on the department since the NYPD was not a party to the civil litigation brought by the stores'

owners that brought about Held's original order in May.

"It's basically a dispute between two groups of private citizens — the storeowners and the demonstrators," he said.

But in the weeks since the judge's original order, the NYPD, Brown and other city officials have been named in at least two lawsuits stemming from the boycott. The first, filed on June 4 by the two store owners, alleges that they continue to suffer "substantial and irrevocable damages, harm and prejudice" because of police refusal to enforce the court order to keep the protesters away. The suit asks that Brown be ordered to instruct his officers to enforce the injunction.

On June 25, Roy Innis, chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality, and 14 women who reside in the neighborhood

where the stores are located, filed a class-action suit in U.S. District Court that also seeks to end the boycott. It named Brown, Mayor David N. Dinkins and boycott leaders and protesters as defendants, and demands that Brown and Dinkins enforce the 50-foot perimeter. It also seeks unspecified damages and a permanent injunction against the picketing.

Travis said the NYPD appeal will focus on the "appropriateness of the court in directing the Police Department to take a certain action."

"It's our position that this type of situation — involving balancing the rights of parties, the policing of a complex and sensitive demonstration — is best left to the discretion of the Police Department, rather than the court saying in what format a demonstration should proceed."

Portland 911 seeks to curb non-vital calls

Continued from Page 1

enhanced system and we can identify who is calling, and if we continue to have a problem with these types of calls, I'm sure we will be taking a look at some type of actions," he said, possibly by fining individuals who make the calls.

The enhanced 911 system will give the bureau the opportunity to more accurately pinpoint where the non-essential calls are coming from, Durbin said. It will also allow such calls to be transferred to a recording that may include "a lecture" about the callers' misuse of the system, he added.

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by 60 percent the agency's capacity to carry out narcotics investigations.

The Jackson County Drug Task Force also will receive \$1.5 million to increase its manpower capabilities, said Kelly, who noted that the added law enforcement personnel should be on the streets by September or October. Independence, Mo., Police Chief Robert Rinehart, whose agency is a task force member, said the extra funds will allow him to put a sergeant and six officers on full-time task force duty and hire replacements for them. The monies should allow the task force's total manpower to increase to as many as 30 officers, he added.

"It's an ideal situation," said Rinehart. "It allows everybody to play a part in drug enforcement... and will

allow us to continue to work hand-in-hand with Kansas City [drug agents]. It's going to work out fine."

Another \$1.5 million has been allotted to the Jackson County Prosecutor's Office to handle the expected increase in caseloads it will process. It will also help alleviate a "steep escalation of drug cases that were inundating the police department and the prosecutor's office," said Kelly. The prosecutor's office began a deferred prosecution program aimed at first-time offenders, who can avoid jail terms by opting to enter treatment programs.

Because the tax did not go into effect until April and a revenue shortfall was expected, the tax law stated that the first \$7 million raised should go to law enforcement agencies, which set off a minor dispute between agencies

targeted to receive funds.

"So in this first year, there was a little bit of squabbling about that. But when we got into to actually receiving the monies, we found we were getting

more than we anticipated," said Kelly. This year's estimated revenue total was upped from \$6.6 million to \$7.9 million, Kelly added, "and that pretty well addressed everybody's problems."

Houston civilianization suit to have another day in court

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fired arbitrarily and promotions must be attained through competitive examinations. The 16 officers who filed the suit against the City of Houston sought to block city ordinances allowing civilians to perform various duties that had been previously carried out by police officers.

The 295th State District Court in Harris County overturned four Hous-

ton ordinances that created nine civilian positions between 1982 to 1985, which temporarily ended the civilianization program. The officers were awarded back pay, promotions and attorneys' fees. But in October 1988, the 1st Court of Appeals overturned the ruling and ordered the Police Department not to hire civilians for positions in the jail or the Emergency Communications Division.

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New clues found to post-traumatic stress

Continued from Page 1

search that is well under way. "Understanding the brain basis of post-traumatic stress can help us design medication that reverses these changes," said Dr. Matthew Friedman, the executive director of the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. But Friedman cautioned against advocating a totally medicinal approach to treating the disorder. That, he said, is only part of the answer.

"You can use a drug to turn down the volume of physiological symptoms, so people feel less driven, anxious, can sleep better and have fewer nightmares. But there are other problems, such as alienation, emotional numbness, guilt and moral pain that you need psychotherapy for," Friedman told the Times.

Two experts on how PTSD affects police officers, contacted by LEN for their comments on the findings, agreed.

"Medication is not the total answer," said Richard Pastorella, a New York City police officer assigned to the NYPD Bomb Squad who was severely injured in a 1982 terrorist bombing that left him blind and maimed. Pastorella, himself a sufferer of PTSD, formed a counseling group, the Police Self-Support Group, in which police officers wounded in the line of duty counsel their fellow officers.

"You must also attack the problem

through psychologists or psychiatrists. It's a two-pronged attack; it can't be done alone," he asserted.

Pastorella, who is studying for a master's degree in psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, said there are three levels of PTSD that vary in intensity. The most severe form, such as that suffered by Vietnam combat veterans, is rarely affected by drugs or psychotherapy, he maintained. Persons suffering from the most severe form of PTSD most likely "will never be totally free of the disorder," said Pastorella.

But other forms of PTSD can be offset by critical-incident stress debriefing, which must be performed as soon after the traumatic incident as possible.

"If you can get to that individual and allow that individual to unload, to get rid of that shock, to talk about the experience with a mental health professional or a peer counselor present, it will lessen the possibility of the onset of post-traumatic stress disorder. That's the beauty of critical-incident stress debriefing," said Pastorella, who added that a vital part of such debriefing involves a counselor explaining the sufferer's interpretation of the incident back to him.

Police officers suffer a more "cumulative" form of PTSD, said Pastorella, because of the nature of the duties they perform everyday, such as

handling fatal highway accidents, responding to violent domestic disputes and reports of child abuse or crimes against the elderly, as well as the "life-and-death" decisions they are sometimes forced to make.

"These are awesome responsibilities. [Police officers] see death, literally, on a daily basis. That, on a day-in, day-out basis, probably would make them great candidates for post-traumatic stress disorder — depending upon the individual's personal makeup prior to becoming a police officer. That has a great effect, also," he said.

A medical solution to PTSD to alleviate symptoms "is the same thinking behind making any problem go away," said Dr. Daniel Blumberg, a psychologist, who with Dr. Michael Mantell, treats San Diego-area police officers

suffering from PTSD symptoms.

"A lot of people would like to take a pill to relieve symptoms and make PTSD go away," much like they would take a pill to treat any other ailment, said Blumberg. But medication can help to alleviate the intense anxiety police officers often experience after a traumatic incident, which in turn can enable them to address other PTSD symptoms, he added.

Blumberg prescribes a "preventive" approach to PTSD through intensive bouts of stress-management training that can prevent PTSD symptoms from developing. "You train officers to know, well ahead of a crisis, what they are likely to go through in a crisis," said Blumberg. Such training is no guarantee that PTSD will not develop, but Blumberg said that well-trained super-

visors can be effective in assessing when an officer might expect critical incidents to occur.

Blumberg also advocates the use of group or individual debriefings for officers immediately following traumatic incidents, and said that supervisors should "strongly push their officers" to take advantage of debriefings.

Police psychologists often are stigmatized in law enforcement agencies and that can dissuade police officers in need of psychological aid from seeking it out, noted Blumberg. That kind of thinking needs to be changed, he said.

"Many of the administrators continue to maintain a belief that if you use a psychologist, there's something wrong with you. And that just keeps people away," he said.

New York State AFIS system goes on line in selected sites

Continued from Page 4

scatter-site arrangement for access to the system might cause some inconvenience because of the necessity of having to travel to the access site.

Staff Sgt. Tim Dundon of the Utica Police Department's Identification/Criminalistics Unit, has not had an opportunity to use AFIS, but said he would have to drive 50 miles to the nearest access site in Syracuse to do so. Despite that drawback, Dundon said AFIS is going to be "a phenomenal system."

"I would eventually like to see [an access site] in Oneida County [Utica] because it would make it a little bit more convenient for us," said Dundon.

"Is that critical at this point? No, I don't think it is because we don't have the need on a daily basis to run [latent prints] through AFIS. We're dealing a lot of times with previous offenders that are from this area anyway," continued Dundon. But that may change because of what Dundon called a "trend" of parolees from the several correctional facilities located in or near the county opting to remain in the area

after their release.

"I would have to travel out of Suffolk to use it," said Det. Sgt. Larry Rooney of the Suffolk County Police Department's Identification Section. Unlike most police departments in the state, Suffolk County has its own AFIS-like computer, Rooney noted, but in a year or two AFIS will speed up the transfer of rap sheet information to departments who submit fingerprint cards to the system.

"With an AFIS, your accuracy rate with a 10-print record is above 99 percent because the algorithms in the computer make almost positive IDs. So they tell you exactly you have in front of you — very accurately and very fast," said Rooney.

Traveling to an access site to use AFIS may prove merely inconvenient for some New York police agencies, but Rooney said a critical problem may be the lack of fingerprint examiners to man AFIS terminals.

"The more sophisticated identifications you get [such as] a very small latent print from a crime scene that has to be identified to an individual —

that's not an easy thing to do and it takes a lot of experience and training to get to that point," he said. "You can take the fingerprint aspect and put it on a computer and the computer is accurate, but it still takes the expert to make the final determination. The computer basically narrows down the possibilities." The state is moving to train more fingerprint examiners and a curriculum is being developed for classes that will begin this fall, added Rooney.

Rooney's boss, Commissioner Daniel Guido, said his agency would seek access to New York State's AFIS in an attempt to match prints not included in its own AFIS.

"There can be no question about the technological improvements and the fact that you're going to be able to close more cases with it. Having it available on a statewide basis only increases the opportunity for more closures because you've got a bigger data bank to draw on," he said.

"I think all of us are disappointed that there aren't more access sites, but that's a given of the system," he added.

Forum:

The problem is the test, not the vest

Continued from Page 11

you what you need to do your job — a job these folks haven't done for years or, more likely, have never done. The NJ is attempting to get your support by claiming that PPAA-class vests are less protective and will get you killed. The street statistics of more than 1,100 "saved" officers prove conclusively that the non-NJ-rated vests perform perfectly on the street. Don't be duped by propaganda. Information on the testing controversy can be obtained from the NJ and the PPAA. The most important thing a police officer can do is to contact Congress. Tell your representative what you want, then contact the members of the Judiciary Committee and tell them at least to wait on this legislation until more officers can learn about it and reach informed decisions.

Even the manufacturers backing the PPAA would prefer that the NJ handle certification testing, but the current NJ testing track is toward heavier and heavier vests. The NJ repeatedly stated in the Reston meeting that at their studies showed a high wear rate and a prevailing feeling by officers that they wanted more protection, even at the cost of decreased comfort. Members of the NJ/TAP panel repeatedly stated that they saw no problem with comfort of the vests, proving beyond a doubt that these men have never worn a vest for more than a few minutes at a time. When confronted by significant evidence that its test was causing a 50-percent failure rate on vests that are 100 percent successful in the real world, the NJ officials simply answered that they felt compelled to certify a vest that would have absolutely no chance of failing on the street — even though "lesser" vests have already established that record,

with better comfort.

Both days of the Reston meeting were carefully orchestrated by the sponsors, DuPont and the NJ/TAP advisory board. DuPont made no pretense about its meeting. The company invited nearly 100 people and paid all the bills (including my own). The NJ and the TAP advisory board pretended to hold an "open discussion" of the facts. I spoke with survivors, widows, manufacturers, fellow writers and other law enforcement professionals. No one thought the NJ meeting was anything but a carefully designed attempt to discredit the PPAA and DuPont and to be able to claim fairness toward all interested parties. It would make sense for the armor manufacturers to want lesser standards that would let their armor pass more readily, but they can meet any standard. They want a test that will yield a more comfortable vest while stopping any rated round 100 percent of the time. DuPont stands to sell much more Kevlar if the NJ standards become mandatory, yet DuPont wants thinner vests that are more likely to be worn. These vests still work 100 percent of the time on the street, yet fail 50 percent of the time in the NJ's lab.

In many eyes, the Reston meeting was a trial. Among the many attendees this writer spoke with, the NJ was found guilty of perjury, attempting to conceal evidence, and refusing to listen to evidence presented by those most qualified to speak — actual survivors. It was obvious that a few bureaucrats in the NJ had even lied to the agency's own TAP advisory board about some media releases and the proposed legislation. Had this been a trial, and had the audience been the jury, some folks at

Law enforcement tactics win a few key rounds in Supreme Court rulings

Continued from Page 9

only if that tip has been corroborated.

The ruling reinstated the conviction of an Alabama woman who had been arrested in 1987 for possession of marijuana and cocaine after Montgomery police acted on a tip from an unknown caller.

When police received the telephone tip stating that the woman would be leaving her home at a certain time and would be carrying illegal drugs, they went to the home and watched her leave. When she proceeded to the location the caller had specified, they stopped her car. She consented to a search of the car and drugs were discovered.

The Court said the police actions corroborated the caller's information, and provided grounds for stopping the woman.

Justice Stevens wrote in the dissent that the ruling would mean police could stop almost anyone. "Millions of people leave their apartments at about the same

time every day... heading for a destination known to their neighbors," he said.

Undercover Confession Allowed

A law enforcement officer can pose as a prison inmate to elicit a confession from a prisoner without violating the prisoner's rights, the Court ruled in an 8-to-1 decision.

The Court drew a distinction between a confession obtained under police questioning of a suspect in custody and one obtained from an inmate talking to a person believed to be a fellow inmate.

The majority said that questioning in custody requires a Miranda warning because it is an inherently coercive situation, but that an undercover officer sharing the inmate's cell does not have to give a Miranda warning.

"Miranda forbids coercion, not mere strategic deception by taking advantage of a suspect's misplaced trust in

one he supposes to be a fellow prisoner," Justice Anthony M. Kennedy wrote. There is no threat of coercion "when an incarcerated person speaks freely to someone that he believes to be a fellow inmate," he added.

The dissenting justice, Thurgood Marshall, said the pressures of being in custody make an inmate vulnerable even if he is not aware he is talking to a police officer.

The ruling was issued in an Illinois case where an inmate awaiting trial confessed to a murder for which he had not been charged in conversation with an undercover officer posing as a fellow inmate.

An Illinois appellate court refused to let the prosecution use that confession as evidence, saying it violated the suspect's right to be advised of constitutional rights before questioning.

The Supreme Court ruling overturned the lower court.

Jobs

Research Analyst. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, a state agency working to reduce crime and improve criminal justice management through information technology, policy development, research, and technical assistance, anticipates an opening for a research analyst in its Statistical Analysis Center.

The analyst hired will assist in all Statistical Analysis Center activities, take primary responsibility for the "Cost of Justice in Illinois" project, support the use and further development of the time series and spatial statistical software developed by the center, and assist in the development and testing of projection methods for offenses, arrests, and other criminal justice system activities.

Qualifications include: Competence in research, statistical analysis, and computer applications; excellent written and verbal communication ability; knowledge and skills equivalent to a B.A. or M.A. degree with courses in statistics, criminal justice, economics, sociology or related fields. Familiarity with Illinois criminal justice and working knowledge of time series analysis and geographic statistics would be helpful. Salary range: \$21,000 to \$27,000, depending on qualifications and funding. Anticipated start date: August/September 1990.

Send resume, writing sample (report or publication preferred), and the names of three references to: Jan Oncken, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606-3997. BOE.

Executive Director. The Regional Crime Information Center (ROCIC), a Federally funded project providing support services to more than 300 local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies in the Southern U.S., is seeking an executive director.

The director supervises a staff of 40 and an annual budget of approximately \$2.6 million, and reports to a Board of Directors. Under the board's guidance, the director manages day-to-day operations, sets operational policy and procedures, and communicates and coordinates with the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years of general law enforcement experience, a minimum of five years experience in law enforcement investigations or criminal intelligence operations, a minimum of five years experience as a senior law enforcement manager/administrator, knowledge of policies and practices as well as the laws governing security and privacy of criminal

intelligence systems, and demonstrated leadership skills. Desirable skills include strong public speaking, written communication and interpersonal skills, as well as significant experience in the areas of interagency cooperation, budget preparation, grant management, personnel administration, training, and program planning, development and administration. A bachelor's degree is strongly preferred but a combination of education, training and experience may be considered. A related advanced degree will receive favorable consideration. The director's position requires travel and the applicant selected must be willing to relocate to the Nashville, Tenn., area at own expense. Salary range for the position is \$55,000 to \$61,000.

An extensive background investigation and selection will be conducted. To apply, send resume and letter of interest to: ROCIC Director Search Committee, c/o Director S.F. Schil-decker, Gwinnett County Department of Public Safety, P.O. Box 602, Lawrenceville, GA 30246. Applications must be received not later than 5:00 P.M. (EST) on Aug. 30.

State-Certified Police Officers. The City of Syracuse, N.Y., is seeking Hispanic/Latino New York Certified Police Officers who are presently employed as such, for lateral-entry transfer.

The salary for Syracuse Police Officer ranges from \$20,890 to \$31,787 depending upon years of service. The Syracuse Police Department has more than 450 sworn personnel and provides urban policing for a city of 165,000.

Syracuse, located in Central New York, offers its municipal employees first-rate schools, health care facilities, performing arts centers, and spectacular outdoor recreation areas.

Pringe benefits provided Syracuse police officers include: comprehensive health care, dental plan, retirement, workers compensation, life insurance, and disability benefits. Also, longevity service pay, deferred compensation plan, and flexible benefits program.

Qualified applicants should contact the Syracuse Police Department's Personnel Division, 511 South State Street, Syracuse, New York 13202. (315) 442-5290.

Va. Beach agrees to outside patrol help

Continued from Page 5

Bessie Bell of the city's Office of Community Corrections, whose Labor Day Community Coordinating Committee is heading up the community side of the effort.

The volunteers, who will include college and university students, fraternity members and residents of the surrounding Tidewater region, will pass out schedules of events, answer queries, direct visitors to facilities and "help with any issues that [students] may have.... At the same time, if we see them heading for trouble, we'll try to intercede and make sure they're aware of the laws," Bell said.

Alcohol, which may have played a part in last year's disturbance, will not be sold at any of the events, said Lambert. Students who are 21 and over — Virginia's legal drinking age — will be able to purchase alcoholic beverages in stores and taverns, he said, but ordinances against drinking in public and carrying open containers will be strictly enforced.

Student leaders from area universities also are actively involved in planning Laborfest, in a break from years past. Arthur Jerrett Jr., a senior at nearby

Norfolk State University who is the student government president, and who is a resident of Virginia Beach, has been active in rallying student input into the gathering. Jerrett said he felt that police response to last year's riot "was a very poor one."

"It's a fact that anytime you have a large gathering of people, be they white, black, young or old, you're going to have problems. The best way to handle the situation is to try to control the people who are causing the problems and not make everyone pay for the crimes of a few. And I think that's what they did last year — they made everyone suffer for what a few misguided kids did — and that was n't fair to everyone else," said Jerrett.

Jerrett said he felt "very good" about the presence of NBPA members at this year's festival. "I think it will help to see black faces in the crowd but at the same time, if they carry themselves in a harsh way... then they might as well be white," he said. He said he hopes the officers will "mingle" with the students and "not just walk around with their hands on their nightsticks like they're ready to bust somebody's head."

Austin police stops facing policy review

Continued from Page 4

suspicion that an individual has committed a crime. But local civil rights groups may press for an investigation by the U.S. Justice Department to determine whether the practice violates the civil rights of blacks.

The local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) issued its own guidelines on police traffic stops to City Council members. They said that no person should be stopped unless

there are specific facts linking a person to a crime, and that people should not be detained involuntarily. The group also noted that the law does not require those stopped by police to answer questions or submit to being photographed unless they are being arrested.

Lieut. Roger Napier, head of the department's internal affairs unit, said the agency would comply with the councilmen's request to submit a written policy on traffic stop procedures.

PATROL OFFICERS

The Village of Lombard is accepting applications for the position of patrol officer. Applications are available at the Lombard Police Department, 235 E. Wilson, Lombard, Ill. Completed applications must be returned by midnight August 17, 1990.

Requirements: The persons we need are between 21 and 35 years of age and have a high school diploma or its equivalent. They must be able to pass physical agility test, written, oral, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. They must be a U.S. citizen with vision 20/50 correctable to 20/20.

Starting salary is \$25,515, with paid health and life insurance, uniforms supplied, excellent fringe benefits, eligible for retirement in 20 years.

The Village of Lombard is an equal opportunity employer.

For further information and/or application, contact: Judi Ruchalski, Lombard Police Department, 235 E. Wilson Ave., Lombard, IL 60148. (708) 620-5955.

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For more information, contact: SMI, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. (212) 237-8639, 8638.

Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER

20-21. **Use of Non-Deadly Force Techniques.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$150.

22-23. **Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Alexandria, Va.

24-25. **Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.

24-26. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$495.

24-26. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$495.

24-26. **Police Civil Liability & the Defense of Citizen Misdemeanor Complaints.** Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$449 (early registration, before Aug. 13).

24-26. **Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

24-26. **Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, S.C.

24-27. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

24-27. **Undercover/Confidential Informant Operations.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre. Fee: \$400 (in-state); \$450 (out-of-state).

24-28. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

24-28. **Advanced Drug Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

24-28. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$395.

24-28. **Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

24-28. **Improving Teamwork in Law Enforcement Organizations.** Presented by the National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$385.

24-28. **Project Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

24-28. **Microcomputer-Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction: EDCRASH.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

24-28. **Basic Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

24-Oct. **S. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

24-Oct. **S. Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

25-27. **Community Strategies to Prevent Drug Abuse.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Council. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$175 (early registration, before Aug. 28).

26-28. **Annual Conference of the Criminal Justice Statistics Association.** To be held in Denver.

27-28. **Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brewster, N.Y.

27-28. **Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, W. Va.

28-30. **Employee Assistance Programs: Policy & Procedure.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

OCTOBER

1-2. **Advanced Investigative Hypnosis.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$195.

1-3. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$495.

1-3. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$495.

1-5. **Instructor Development.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.

1-5. **Advanced Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

1-5. **Video I: Introductory Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

1-5. **Field Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

1-12. **Underwater Search & Recovery.**

Presented by the Metro-Dade Police Department. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$995.

1-26. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$525 (SLEI member); \$750 (non-member).

1-Dec. **7. School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$2,000.

4-5. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Tulsa, Okla. Fee: \$375.

6. **NRA Firearms Instructor Certification.** Presented by Operational Support Services Inc. To be held in Spring, Tex.

8-10. **Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

8-10. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$495.

8-11. **Advanced Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

8-11. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

8-12. **Basic Investigative & Forensic Hypnosis.** Presented by the Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$495.

8-12. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

8-12. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

8-12. **Video II: Advanced Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

8-12. **Video Production I.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

8-19. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$615.

8-19. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

8-19. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595.

9-11. **Law Enforcement Shotgun Training.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$300.

10-12. **Sexual Abuse: Development, Dynamics & Profiles.** Presented by IPAC Training Inc. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$350.

15-17. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$495.

15-19. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

15-19. **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$365.

15-19. **Tactical Operations I.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$500.

15-19. **Locks & Locking Devices I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

15-19. **Drug Unit Commanders' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

15-19. **Investigation of Gangs & Their Criminal Activities.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

15-26. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$700.

16-18. **Supervising the Problem Employee.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

16-18. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$495.

16-19. **Court Security.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$105.

17-19. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$295.

22-24. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Milwaukee. Fee: \$495.

22-25. **Practical Crime Analysis.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$320.

22-25. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

22-26. **Tactical Operations II.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$500.

22-26. **Law Enforcement Labor Issues.**

Presented by the National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute. To be held in Safety Harbor, Fla. Fee: \$385.

22-26. **Electronic Surveillance & Tracking.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

22-26. **Investigation of Pedestrian Accidents & Human Factors.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

24-26. **Tactical Operations Management.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$295.

28-31. **Second International Homicide Investigators Association Symposium.** To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$95.

28-Nov. **2. Annual Conference & Training Seminar.** Sponsored by the National Association of Police Planners and the Association of Police Planning & Research Officers International. To be held in Corpus Christi, Tex.

29-31. **Court Security.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

29-31. **Inspection of Commercial Vehicles in Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300.

29-Nov. **2. Traffic Accident Reconstruction II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

29-Nov. **2. Ritualistic, Satanic & Sex Crimes: Detection, Reduction & Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$365.

29-Nov. **2. Police Motorcycle Rider Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.

29-Nov. **9. Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$1,000.

30-Nov. **1. Managing Field Training Officer Programs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

31-Nov. **2. Commercial Vehicle Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300.

For further information

Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78285. (512) 691-5655.

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

American Society for Industrial Security, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. (703) 522-5800.

Association of Police Planning & Research Officers, c/o Pat Eldridge, (512) 886-2696.

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669/70.

Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St., N.W., Suite 606, Washington, DC 20001.

Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, Tyler Building, 3601

S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4723.

International Homicide Investigators Association, c/o Cindy Lent, FBI Academy, (703) 640-1335.

IPAC Training Inc., 1 Woodfield Lake, Suite 139, Schaumburg, IL 60173 (708) 240-2200.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Metro-Dade Police Department, Training Bureau, Attn.: Sgt. Liz Brown, 9601 N.W. 58th St., Miami, FL 33178. (305) 594-1001.

National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K St., N.W., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20006. (202) 466-6272.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. (305) 776-7500.

National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute, P.O. Box 1715, Safety Harbor, FL 34695. (813) 726-2004.

Operational Support Services Inc., c/o Dr. David L. Salmon, 3310 Candleoak, Spring, TX 77388. (713) 288-9190.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

University of Delaware, Attn.: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4434, 4440.

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Where street smarts meet book-learning:

The New York City Police Department is cultivating its own cadre of research-minded practitioners through a program that recently turned out its first Ph.D. recipient. The project's founding father explains, on **Page 8**.

Body armor crossfire:

Two participants in the recent two-day session on body-armor standards square off on opposing sides of the divisive issue, in a special point/counterpoint "Forum" section. **See Pages 10, 11.**

Also in this issue:

Hard-pressed for billingual officers, the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department is turning to non-citizens.

Page 1.

Kansas City residents voted to increase the sales tax they pay, with the additional funds to be designated for anti-drug efforts. Agencies are eagerly waiting for the fiscal spigot to be turned on. **Page 1.**

The Seattle Police Department not only pioneered the resurgence of interest in bicycle patrols, it can now legitimately claim to have the best such unit in the country.

Page 7.

Making The Case: How to make more arrests, spend less time in court, and still come up with more convictions. **Page 9.**